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THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Origin and Objects of the Plot.

Capt. Brown, of Kansas, Originator of the Disturbance.

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF THE ARMORY.

THE INSURRECTION AT WASHINGTON—QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War were together several hours to-day, on matters connected with the proceedings at Harper's Ferry, and the result of the conference was the sending of District-Attorney OULD thither to superintend legal proceedings in the premises.

The excitement which last night existed in Washington and its neighborhood has subsided, and the extraordinary force has been relieved.

It is said that the affair at Harper's Ferry is the first case which has ever occurred in this country, involving at the same time both State and Federal jurisdiction. While the State is affected as to Slavery and locality, the General Government is interested with regard to the public property, it having exclusive control over arsenal grounds independently of the State, and also with regard to the mails.

Already in distinguished quarters the question of jurisdiction is discussed, as Governor WISE will, it is said, claim the prisoners now held by the United States troops, to be dealt with according to the laws of Virginia. In this case, the question of jurisdiction will have to be determined by the Judiciary.

ORIGIN OF THE CONSPIRACY.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 18.

The principal originator of this short but bloody insurrection was, undoubtedly, Capt. JOHN BROWN, whose connection with scenes of violence in the Border warfare in Kansas then made his name familiarly notorious throughout the whole country. BROWN made his first appearance in Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons—all three of them assuming the name of Smith. He inquired about land in the vicinity, and made investigations as to the probability of finding ores there, and for some time boarded at Sandy Point, a mile east of the Ferry. After an absence of some months the elder BROWN reappeared in the vicinity, and rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from the Ferry. They bought a large number of picks and spades, and this confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were frequently seen in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was Capt. BROWN, or that he intended embarking in any movement sod esperate or extraordinary. Yet the development of the plot leaves no doubt that his visit to the Ferry and his lease of the farm were all parts of his preparation for an insurrection which he supposed would be successful in exterminating Slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia.

BROWN'S chief aid was JOHN E. COOK, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near the Ferry some years. He was first employed in tending a lock on the Canal, and afterwards taught school on the Maryland side of the river, and, after a brief residence in Kansas, where, it is supposed, he became acquainted with BROWN, returned to the Ferry, and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, and known to be Anti-Slavery, but was not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions.

These two men, with BROWN'S two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection tha had been seen about the Ferry. All were brought by BROWN from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

The first active movement in the insurrection was made at about 10½ o'clock on Sunday night. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, the watchman at Harper's Ferry Bridge, whilst walking across toward the Maryland side, was seized by a number of men who said he was their prisoner and must come with them. He recognized BROWN and COOK among the men, and knowing them, treated the matter as a joke; but, enforcing silence, they conducted him to the Armory, which he found already in their possession. He was detained till after daylight, and discharged. The watchman who was to relieve WILLIAMSON at midnight found the bridge lights all out, and was immediately seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and his pursuers, stumbling over him, he escaped. The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Col. LEWIS WASHINGTON, a large farmer and slave-owner living about four miles from the Ferry. A party, headed by COOK, proceeded thither, and rousing Col. WASHINGTON, told him he was their prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house, took a carriage horse and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. WASHINGTON saw COOK he immediately recognized him as the man who had called upon him some months previous, and to whom he had exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword, presented by FREDERICK THE GREAT to GEORGE WASHINGTON, and a pair of pistols, presented by LAFAYETTE to WASHINGTON, both being heir-looms in the family. Before leaving, COOK wanted Col. WASHINGTON to engage in a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited considerable skill as a marksman. When he made the visit on Sunday night, he alluded to his previous visit and the courtesy with which he had been treated, and regretted the necessity which made it his duty to arrest Col. WASHINGTON. He, however, took advantage of the knowledge he had obtained by his former visit, to carry off all the valuable collection of arms, which he did not re-obtain till after the final defeat of the insurrection.

From Col. WASHINGTON'S he proceeded with him as a prisoner in the carriage, and twelve of his negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. ALLSTADT, another large farmer on the same road. Mr. ALLSTADT and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken prisoners, and all their negroes within reach forced to join the movement. He then returned to the Armory at the Ferry. All these movements seem to have been made without exciting the slightest alarm in town, nor did the detention of Capt. PHELP'S train.

It was not until the town was thoroughly waked up and found the bridge guarded by armed men, and a guard stationed at all the avenues, that the people discovered that they were prisoners. A panic appears to have immediately ensued, and the number of insurrectionists at once increased from fifty (which was probably their greatest force, including the slaves who were forced to join) to from five to six hundred. In the meantime a number of workmen, not knowing anything of what had occurred, entered the Armory, and were successively taken prisoners, until at one time they had not less than sixty men confined in the Armory. Among those thus entrapped were, ARMISTEAD BALL, Chief Draughtsman of the Armory; BENJAMIN MILLS, Master of the Armory, and J. E. P. DANGERFIELD, Paymaster's Clerk. These three gentlemen were imprisoned in the engine-house, which afterwards became the chief fortress of the insurgents, and were not released until after the final assault. The workmen were imprisoned in a large building further down the yard, and were rescued by the brilliant Zouave dash made by the Railroad Company's men which came down from Martinsburgh

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

An eye witness who has returned from Harper's Ferry, describes the scene there as follows:

"The first attack was made by a detachment of the Charlestown Guards, which crossed the Potomac River above Harper's Ferry, and reached a building where the insurgents were posted by the canal on the Maryland side. Smart firing occurred, and the rioters were driven from the bridge. One man was killed here, and another was arrested. A man ran out and tried to escape by swimming the river; a dozen shots were fired after him; he partially fell, but rose again, threw his gun away, and then his pistols, but both snapped; he drew his bowie-knife and cut his heavy accoutrements off and plunged into the river; one of the soldiers was about ten feet bohind; the man threw up his hands and said, "Don't shoot;" the soldier fired, and the man fell into the water with his face blown away; his coat-skirts were cut from his person, and in the pockets was found a captain's commission to Capt. E. H. LEEMAN from the Provisional Government. The commission was dated Oct. 15, 1859, and signed by A. W. BROWN, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Provisional Government of the United States.

A party of five of the insurgents, armed with Minié rifles, and posted in the rifle armory were expelled by the Charlestown Guards.

They all ran for the river, and one who was unable to swim was drowned. The other four swam out to the rocks in the middle of the Shenandoah, and fired upon the citizens and troops upon both banks. This drew upon them the muskets of between two hundred and three hundred men, and not less than four hundred shots were fired at them from Harper's Ferry, about two hundred yards distant. One was finally shot dead, the second, a negro, attempted to jump over the dam, but fell short, and was not seen afterwards; the third was badly wounded, and the remaining one was taken unharmed. The white insurgent, wounded and captured, died in a few moments after in the arms of our informant. He was shot through the breast and stomach. He declared that there were only nineteen whites engaged in the insurrection.

For nearly an hour a running and random firing was kept up by the troops against the rioters. Several were shot down, and many managed to limp away wounded. During the firing the women and children ran shrieking in every direction, but when they learned that the soldiers were their protectors, they took courage and did good service in the way of preparing refreshments and attending the wounded."

Our informant, who was on the hill when the firing was going on, says: "All the terrible scenes of a battle passed in reality before his eyes. Soldiers could be seen pursuing singly and in couples, and the crack of a musket or rifle was generally followed by one or more of the insurgents biting the dust. The dead lay in the streets where they fell. The wounded were cared for."

OTHER TELEGRAHIC ACCOUNTS.

The following dispatches were received, yesterday morning, too late for publication in our morning edition.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—A M.

All rioters now living are barricaded in the engine-house in the Armory inclosure. A number of citizens are imprisoned with them, whom they refuse to release.

Several companies of Virginia troops are on the ground; they have placed a guard in the village. The marines have charge of the Armory.

Several citizens have been killed, and several rioters are killed also.

The town has been taken possession of by companies of Charleston, Sheppardstown, Va., and Frederick. The rioters are intrenched in the Armory; they held Mr. WASHINGTON and Mr. DANGERFIELD as prisoners. The insurrectionists are commanded by Capt. BROWN, of Kansas notoriety. They numbered originally seventeen white men and five negroes. Several of them were shot. Two of the Martinsburgh company were shot dead whilst charging in the Armory.

A portion of the insurgents have left under the command of COOK, with a large party of slaves, and are supposed to be moving toward Pennsylvania.

ALLEN EVANS, one of the insurrectionists, is lying dying here, shot through the breast. He is from Connecticut, but has been in Kansas. He says the whole scheme was got up by BROWN, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia be made free States.

Col. SHRIVER, of Frederick, just had an interview with BROWN in the Armory. He asked to be allowed to march out with his men, and avowed the intention of defending himself to the last. They are very strongly posted in the engine house and cannon cannot be used against them for fear of injuring the prisoners which they still hold.

Some sixteen persons are known to have been killed.

FOUNTAIN BREKHAM, Railroad Agent, was shot dead from the Armory.

Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge, shot by the Shephardstown troops in their charge on the bridge.

Capt. COOK, who is second in the command of the insurgents, is said to be posted in the School House, four miles distant, with a large body of runaway slaves.

The Armory was taken possession of about 9 o'clock Sunday night; it had been so quietly done, that the citizens knew nothing of it till the train was stopped.

Col. LEE has arrived, and thinks there are abundant troops here to capture the rioters. It seems perfectly certain that the original party consisted of not more than twenty white men and five free negroes. Capt. BROWN had been about here and rented a farm, four miles off, which was the rendezvous of the rioters. Capt. COOK has also lived about here, and one time taught school. All the other white men are unknown; they are supposed, however, to be men who have been connected with BROWN in Kansas.

It is reported, but not certain, that the rioters have carried off a considerable amount of Government funds. No attempt was made to pillage the town or insult females. Capt. BROWN claims easy terms on account of his moderation.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—3 A.M.

The battle was fought mainly by the railroad tonnagemen from Martinsburg, led by Capt. ALBERTS. Evan Dorsey, Conductor, was killed, and Conductors COWMAN and HOLLETT wounded. No damage was done to the railroad or bridge. It is thought that the rioters will be hung as soon as they are captured in the morning.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—6 A. M.

Preparations are making for an attack on the Armory. The soldiers are all around the grounds, and for the last hour everything has been quiet. The rioters have still the following persons in their possession at the Armory: ARMISTEAD BALL, Chief Draughtsman at the Armory; BENJAMIN MILLS, Master of the Armory; JOHN P. DANGERFIELD, Paymaster; Col. LEWIS WASHINGTON, a farmer and prominent citizen; JOHN ALLSTADT, farmer and his son, 16 years old; the three last named were seized on their farms, several miles from the Ferry.

GEORGE TURNER, a graduate of West Point, and one of the most distinguished citizens in this vicinity, was shot yesterday whilst coming into the town. He died during the night.

Three of the rioters are lying dead in the streets, three are lying dead in the river, and several are said to be lying within the Armory inclosure.

The following is a list of killed among the citizens and soldiers, as far as ascertained: Fountain Brekham, Haywood, a negro porter at the railroad station, Joseph Burnley, of Harper's Ferry, Evan Dorsey and George Richardson, of Martinsburgh.

Another rioter, a negro named LEWIS LEARY, has just died; he confessed to the particulars of the plot which he says was concocted by BROWN, at a fair held in Ohio two months ago.

The rioters have just sent out a flag of truce, and say that if not protected by the soldiers at present here, they will hang all they capture.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—8 A. M.

The Armory has been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance. Col. SHUTT approached with a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender. After expostulating some time, the rioters refused to surrender.

The marines advanced to the charge, and endeavored to break the door down with sledge hammers, but it resisted all their efforts.

A large ladder was then used as a battering ram, and the door gave way. The rioters fired briskly and shot three marines, the marines firing in turn through the partly broken door.

The marines then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes resistance was at an end.

The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the militia present trying to get an opportunity to shoot them.

Capt. BROWN and his son were both shot. The latter is dead and the former in a dying state. He lies in the Armory inclosure, talking freely. He says he is old Ossawattomie BROWN, whose feats in Kansas have had such wide notice; that his whole object was to free the slaves, and justifies his action. He says that he had possession of the town and could have murdered all the people, and that he has been murdered in return.

J. G. ANDERSON was also shot down in the assault. He was from Connecticut.

The dead body of a man killed yesterday was found within the Armory.

BROWN declares that there were none engaged in the plot but those accompanying him.

The prisoners are detained in custody within the Armory inclosure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

There is intense excitement in this city, and nothing is talked of but the insurrection.

Gen. STUART, through Gov. WISE, has communicated an order to Gen. J. W. WATKINS, of this city, to prepare, equip, and mount, immediately, a body of men for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents have taken refuge. The troops will leave this afternoon.

Gov. WISE passed the Relay House this morning, *en route* for the seat of war.

Three artillery companies from Fort Monroe arrived this morning, and are quartered at Fort McHenry, waiting orders.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—Noon.

Soon after the storming of the armory four dead bodies of insurgents, shot yesterday, were found within the inclosure.

Capt. BROWN and his son were dangerously wounded. Only two of the insurrectionists are unwounded. Their names are EDWIN COPPICK, a white man, from Iowa, and SHIELDS GREEN, colored, from Iowa.

The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two are here unhurt, and three went off with slaves on Monday morning.

Soon after the assault on the Armory some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland shore, supposed to be from COOK and his party who left on Monday morning. It was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant to do damage.

A company of armed men has gone in pursuit of the fugitives.

There are probably one thousand armed men here. They have been pouring in all night from all parts of the surrounding country.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Secretary of War this morning received a telegraphic dispatch from Col. LEE, dated 7 o'clock, saying that he called upon the rioters, who were barricaded in the Engine-house on the Arsenal grounds, to surrender, promising to protect them until the wishes of the President could be ascertained. This proposition was made in order to save the lives of the prisoners who were in the possession of the insurgents. This message was sent through Lieut. STUART, of the first cavalry. The Insurgents declined to surrender, whereupon, at a preconcerted signal from Lieut. GREEN, the detachment of Marines, who were near by, forcibly broke into the engine-house, killing two of the rioters and capturing the remainder. Two of the Marines were wounded—one of them mortally. Ossawatomie BROWN, the leader of the rioters, was also mortally wounded. Several officers of the Arsenal, together with other prisoners, all escaped unhurt.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct 18—P. M.

Ossowatomie BROWN'S wounds are not considered mortal. One of the rioters killed was named STUART TAYLOR. J. C. ANDERSON, one of the ringleaders who stopped conductor PHELPS yesterday, was killed during the first attack by the Virginians. He was a fine-looking man, with a flowing white beard.

Some of the Maryland volunteers are in pursuit of Capt. COOK'S party.

A negro, named GREEN, from Harrisburgh, and who was conspicuous in the Fugitive Slave riot in that city some years ago, was among the insurgents.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—2 P. M.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Col. LEE, that Mr. OULD, District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, will proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry, to take charge of the legal proceedings against the prisoners and bring them to trial.

A train is now getting ready to convey horses and men from here to pursue the rioters into any State or locality where they may have fled. This is by order of the President at the request of Gov. WISE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

It is apprehended, in view of the fact that the President has authorized the military to pursue the insurgents into other States if necessary, that there may be difficulty across the Pennsylvania or Ohio lines.

After the departure of Capt. COOK, it was rumored that a large wagon was used to convey away the Paymaster's safe, containing $17,000 Government funds, and also that it was filled with Minie rifles, taken out to supply other bands in the mountains, who were to come down upon Harper's Ferry in overwhelming force. These suppositions proved untrue, as neither money nor arms were disturbed. As day advanced, and news spread around, and people came into the Ferry, the first demonstrations o resistance were made to the insurrectionists. A general warfare commenced, chiefly led on by a man named CHAMBERS, whose house commanded the Armory yard. The colored man, named HAYWARD, a railroad porter, was shot early in the morning for refusing to join in the movement.

The next man shot was JOSEPH BURLEY, a citizen of Perry. He was shot standing in his own door. The insurrectionists by this time, finding a disposition to resist them, had withdrawn nearly all within the armory grounds, leaving only a guard on the bridge.

About this time also SAMUEL P. YOUNG, Esq., was shot dead. He was coming into town on horseback, carrying a gun, when he was shot from the armory, receiving a wound of which he died during the day. He was a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected in the neighborhood for his high character and noble qualities.

At about noon, the Charlestown troops, under command of Col. ROBERT W. BAYLER, having crossed the Susquehanna River some distance up, and marched down the Maryland side to the mouth of the bridge. Firing a volley they made a gallant dash across the bridge, clearing it of the insurrectionists, who retreated rapidly down toward the armory. In this movement of the insurrectionists, a man named WILLIAM THOMPSON was taken prisoner.

The Shepherdstown troops next arrived, marching down the Shenandoah side and joining the Charlestown forces at the bridge. A desultory exchange of shots followed, one of which struck Mr. FOUNTAIN BECHAM, Mayor of the town and agent of the Railroad Company, entering his breast and passing entirely through his body. The ball was a large elongated slug, and made a dreadful wound. Mr. BECKHAM died almost immediately. He was without firearms, and was exposed for only a moment whilst approaching a water-station. His assailant, one of BROWN'S sons, was shot almost immediately, but managed to get back to the engine-house, where his body was found next day.

The murder of Mr. BECKHAM greatly excited the populace, who immediately raised a cry to bring out the prisoner THOMPSON. He was brought out on the bridge, and shot down from the bridge. He fell into the water, and some appearance of life still remaining, he was riddled with balls.

At this time the general charge was made down the street from the bridge, toward the armory gate, by the Charlestown and Shepherdstown troops and ferry people. From behind the armory wall, a fusilade was kept up, and returned by the insurrectionists from the armory buildings.

Whilst this was going on, the Martinsburgh levies arrived at the upper end of the town, and entering the armory grounds in the rear, made an attack from that side. This force was largely comprised of railroad employes, gathered from the tonnage trains at Martinsburgh, and their attack was generally spoken of as showing the greatest amount of fighting pluck exhibited during the day. Dashing on, firing and cheering, and gallantly led by Capt. ALBURTIS, they carried the building in which the armory men were imprisoned, and released the whole of them. They were, however, but poorly armed—some with pistols and others with shot-guns—and when they came within range of the engine-house, where the *elite* of the insurrectionists were gathered, and were exposed to their rapid and dexterous use of Sharpe's rifles, they were forced to fall back, suffering pretty severely. Conductor EVAN DORSEY, of Baltimore, was instantly killed, and Conductor GEORGE RICHARDSON received a wound from which he died during the day. Several others were wounded, among them a son of Dr. HAMMOND, of Martinsburgh.

A guerrilla warfare was maintained during the rest of the day, resulting in the killing of two of the insurrectionists, and the wounding of a third. One crawled out through a culvert leading into the Potomac, and attempted to cross to the Maryland side, whether with the view of escaping or conveying information to COOK, is not known. He was shot while crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks. An adventurous lad waded out and secured his Sharp's rifle. The body was afterwards stripped of part of its clothing. In one of his pockets was found a captain's commission, drawn up in full form, and declaring that the bearer, Capt. LEHMAN, held that commission under Maj.-Gen. BROWN.

A light mulatto was shot just outside the Armory gate. The ball went through the throat, tearing away the principal arteries, and killing him instantly. His name is not known, but he is one of the free negroes who came with BROWN. His body was left in the street until noon, yesterday, exposed to every indignity that could be heaped upon it by the excited populace. At this time a tall, powerful man named AARON STEPHENS, came out from the Armory, conducting some prisoners, it was said. He was twice shot, once in the side and once in the breast. He was then captured and taken to a tavern, and after the insurrection was quelled, was turned over to the United States authorities in a dying condition. During the afternoon a sharp little affair took place on the Shenandoah side of the town. The incurrectionists had also seized the balls of the Rifle works, and a party of their assailants found their way in through a mill-race and dislodged them. In this rencontre, it was said, three insurrectionists were killed, but we found but one dead body, that of a negro, on that side of the town. Night by this time had set in, and operations ceased, guards were placed around the Armory, and every precaution taken to prevent escapes. At eleven o'clock the Monday night train, with Baltimore military and marines, arrived at Sandy Hook, where they waited for the arrival of Col. LEE, deputized by the War Department to take the command. The reporters pressed on, leaving their military allies behind; they found the bridge in the possession of the military and entered the besieged town without difficulty, the occasional report of a gun or singing motion of a sharp rifle ball warning them that it was advisable to keep themselves out of the range of the Armory. The first visit was made to the bedside of AARON STEPHENS, the wounded prisoner. They found him to be a large, exceedingly athletic man—a perfect Sampson in appearance. He was in a small room filled with excited armed men, who more than once threatened to shoot him where he was groaning with pain, but answering with composure and apparent willingness every question in relation to the fray in which he was engaged.

He said he was a native of Connecticut, but had lately lived in Kansas, where he knew Capt. BROWN; he had also served in the United States army. The sole object of his attempts was to give the negroes freedom; and BROWN had represented that as soon as they seized the Armory the negroes would flock to them by thousands, and would soon have force enough to accomplish their purpose—one for which he would sacrifice his life—but he said he thought BROWN had been greatly deceived. He said that preparations had been making for some months for a movement, but that the whole force consisted of seventeen white men and five free negroes.

This statement was repeated without variation by all the prisoners with whom we conversed. All agreed as to the number in the movement and as to its objects, which some called the work of philanthropy.

LEWIS LEARY, a negro shot at the rifle mill, stated before he died that he enlisted with Capt. BROWN for the Insurrection at a fair held in Lorraine County Ohio, and received the money to pay his expenses. They all came down to Chambersburgh, Penn., and from there they traveled across the country to BROWN'S farm.

The night passed without serious alarms, but not without excitement. The Marines were marched over immediately after their arrival, when Col. LEE stationed them within the Armory grounds, so as to completely surround the engine-house.

Occasionally shots were fired by country volunteers, but what for was not ascertained. There was only one return fire from the insurgents.

The broken telegraph was soon repaired, through the exertions of Superintendents WESTERVELT and TALCOTT, who accompanied the expedition. The announcement that communication was opened with Baltimore gave the Press representatives abundant employment. There was no bed to be had, and daylight was awaited with anxiety. Its earliest glimpses were availed to survey the scene.

A visit to the different localities in which the corpses of the insurrectionists were lying stark and bloody, a peep closer or far off, according to the courage of the observer, at the Malakoff of the insurgents, was the established order of sight-seeing, varied with a discussion of all sorts of terrible rumors.

The building in which the insurgents had made their stand was the fire engine house, and no doubt the most defensible building in the Armory. It has dead brick walls on three sides, and on the fourth, large doors, with window-sashes above, some eight feet from the ground.

A dead stillness surrounded the buildings, and except that now and then a man might be seen peeping from the nearly closed door, and a dog's nose slightly protruding, there was no sign of life, much less of hostility, was given.

Various opinions were given as to the number of persons within, and the amount of resistance they would be able to offer.

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18—Evening.

Six companies of Virginia military—300 rank and file—arrived here this evening *en route* for Harper's Ferry, but being countermanded, they will return this evening. They present a fine appearance, having with them all the appliances for a campaign.

The War Department has dispatched an order for the troops at Norfolk, who are at Fort McHenry, to remain there until they receive further orders.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—7 P. M.

The Baltimore Infantry troops have just arrived, and are now marching to the armories. Their services were no longer required at Harper's Ferry, the Government and Virginia troops being amply sufficient for all emergencies.

THE ROAD IN TRAVELING ORDER.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphs to New-York that the insurrection is entirely suppressed. All the freight and passenger trains are running with entire regularity and safety. No damage has been done to any portion of the railway track, trains, or property.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Pennsylvania Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left Martinsburgh this morning for this city. Travel is now resumed on the road, and the trains are running regularly.

STATEMENTS OF THE OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS.

The following particulars of the affair have been obtained from the officers of the train, viz.: Mr. ANDREW J. PHELPS, Conductor; Mr. JACOB CROMWELL, Baggage-master, and Mr. WM. WOOLEY, Engineer. They state that their train (the regular passenger train from the West) reached a point near the bridge at Harper's Ferry at 20 minutes of 1 o'clock this morning, when it was stopped.

Conductor PHELPS received the following statement from a Mr. PHILLIPS, one of the watchmen at the bridge:

I started to take my post on the bridge as watchman about 12 o'clock. I had not heard from the man (named WILLIAMSON) who was watching the bridge up to that time. We usually hear from him every half hour. When I arrived on the other side of the bridge I was suddenly challenged, and commanded to stand or die. Four or five white men raised their rifles and pointed them at me. One of them tried to get my lantern. I turned and ran, and they fired upon me. I escaped without injury.

The other watchman shortly made his appearance, and stated to Conductor PHELPS that he had been seized about 9¾ o'clock and locked up in the guard-house at the other end of the bridge, and that he had just made his escape.

Conductor PHELPS and the baggage-master, CROMWELL, then entered the bridge, and had hardly got half-way through when they were commanded to stand, and three white men levelled rifles at them. They then retreated back and were fired upon, but not injured.

A colored man, named HAYWARD SHEPPARD, who is employed by the Railroad Company to attend to the baggage at Harper's Ferry, took off his shoes and made the attempt to get through the bridge to see what was going on at the Armories, but he was discovered about the time that PHELPS and CROMWELL were fired upon, and they also fired upon the negro. One of the balls took effect in his back, going through his body and coming out of the nipple of his left breast.

At first conductor PHELPS was at a loss how to act, and concluded to send over a person to the vicinity of the Ferry to ascertain the cause of the proceedings, when the leader of the party—a man of rather prepossessing appearance, and supposed to be nearly sixty years of age—appeared, and stated that he preferred holding communication with the conductor. Mr. PHELPS went over alone, and was told by the same man that he and his party had determined not to allow another train to pass over the road, but that they would give him five to ten minutes to get his train through.

In the meantime, other persons from the train ventured across the bridge above the Ferry, and soon coming in contact with the rioters, (who were reputed as about two hundred in number, half of whom seemed to be black,) one of the party, a passenger, was captured. The train was delayed by the proceedings until 6½ o'clock, when steam was raised, and they reached the Camden station at noon to-day.

Upon the train leaving, Mr. PHELPS was particularly requested by the leader of the gang to state to the Superintendent of the road, that under no circumstances would another train be permitted to pass Harper's Ferry. During the night a large two-horse wagon, laden with wheat, came in from one of the neighboring counties of the State. The rioters immediately seized the driver, took possession of the wheat and loading the vehicle with weapons from the Armory, sent it back up the country.

The engineer states that he took particular notice of the crowd, which he thinks numbered at least three hundred persons; that amongst them were several strapping negroes, who occasionally shouted out that they longed for liberty, as they had been in bondage long enough. The ringleader, who is said to be named ANDERSON, made his appearance at Harper's Ferry five or six days ago, and since that time has been driving around the place in an elegant barouche drawn by two horses.

These officers report that the United States Armory and the neighboring country have been taken possession of by the rioters, all of whom are well armed with short rifles and other United States arms. When the workmen of the armory repaired there for the purpose of resuming work they were seized by the parties, forcibly dragged within the gates and imprisoned.

A number of the party proceeded to the proprietors of the hotel near the Armory, and in an authoritative tone ordered breakfast for fifty or sixty persons, adding that they were determined to keep possession of the place, and live in the best manner.

STATEMENTS OF MR. CROMWELL.

The train reached Harper's Ferry about 12 o'clock midnight. Knew nothing of the disturbance or the plot going on in the town until the train was stopped on the bridge by a band of armed men. At the request of Conductor PHELPS, I went ahead with a lantern, and was immediately confronted by two men, who, with rifles at my head, told me to stand. At this moment, one of the watchmen on the bridge, a colored man named HAYWARD SHEPPARD, was confronted in the same way, and being told to stand, became frightened, and ran, and was shot through the back.

Thinking that moment was my best chance, I then started and dodged behind the bridge, but was fired after before I could gain shelter. The other watchman at the bridge was subsequently taken by the insurgents and confined under a guard in the office at the bridge. When this condition of things was made plain to Conductor PHELPS, he ordered WM. WOOLEY, the engineer, to back the train, and went forward himself and had a conference with the rioters. He was introduced to the reputed Captain of the insurgents, an old man who was called ANDERSON.

Conductor PHELPS told them he was in charge of the train, and carried the United States mail, and desired to go through. This was granted, and he was given five minutes to pass. PHELPS was then conducted to his train, with a man before and behind, with a rifle pointed at his head. He was told not, on pain of death, to look either way. The train immediately left, and that is all I know.

A PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

A well-known merchant of Baltimore, who witnessed the earlier scenes of the outbreak, states to the Baltimore *Sun*, among other particulars:

"The captain of the outlaw band, or a person who seemed to be prime mover, was a middle-aged man with gray hair, beard and moustache. His name was signed to a paper or note as ANDRESS, or something similar thereto.

He assumed to be the chief of the insurrectionists, and was heard to say, in addressing the conductor, that "*if you knew me, and understood my motives as well as I and others understand them, you would not blame me so much.*"

This person also announced in a bold, determined manner, that if he was interfered with or resisted, his party would instantly set fire to the town and destroy it with everything therein. He likewise threatened to burn down the railway bridge, and cut off all communication.

THE FIRST NEWS IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 17.

We learn by telegraph from Frederick that a negro insurrection of a very serious nature had broken out at Harper's Ferry at 10 o'clock last night—the negroes, headed by some 250 whites, supposed to be Abolitionists—and that the insurgents had taken possession of the United States Arsenal, carried off a wagon load of rifles and sent them over into Maryland. They have also cut the telegraph wires east and west of the Ferry, so as to prevent communication. The information was forwarded from Frederick.

We learn that President BUCHANAN has ordered a company of United States Marines to proceed to Harper's Ferry this afternoon, to protect the Government works and arrest the insurgents, if they can be found.

It is the opinion of Mr. GARRETT, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that the difficulty is not so serious as the dispatches would lead to apprehend in regard to the trains. The train due at 5 o'clock passed the Monocacy at 8, and arrived here a little before 12 o'clock. We are indebted to C. W. ARMSTRONG, Esq., of New-York, and W. C. WARREN, Esq., of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, passengers on the train just in, who have kindly furnished us with the following information:

The leader of the party called himself S. C. ANDERSON, and who had about two hundred men, all armed with Minié rifles, spears and pistols, who said he expected a reinforcement of 1,500 men by 7 o'clock this morning. Every avenue to the Ferry was strongly guarded by this banditti, and the Conductor of the Eastern Express, Mr. PHELPS, was informed by ANDERSON that no more trains should pass. Capt. P.'s train left at 6, having been detained five hours at the Ferry. It is true that the negro HAYWOOD was shot, but was not killed as stated by telegraph. Capt. PHELPS pursued the insurgents, and fired upon them twice when first assailed, they returning the fire, and threatened that if they did not yield they would shoot every passenger in the train and then fire the town. One of the passengers, Mr. LOGAN, of this city, was arrested on the bridge and was searched for arms. Mr. LOGAN attributes his escape from saying that he was from Ohio. After telling him that they were fighting for freedom, and he gave them to understand he was in favor of their movements, and they then manifested some more leniency towards him and let him off. Mr. LOGAN was very thankful he got off so easy, as he had $10,000 about his person, which was untouched.

The passengers, especially the ladies, were greatly alarmed, and feared the party was a gang of robbers, who intended to rob the Government Treasury, which contained $15,000, and might also rob them. The information is that the rifles were brought down from the works on the Shenandoah, and the parties at the Ferry were armed with them, and the wagon which brought them down afterwards drove off with outsiders, and it was supposed, when the train left, that they had taken off the treasure in the wagon. The band appeared to be well drilled, and Capt. ANDERSON had entire control, as his men were very obedient to his orders.

It is thought some 100 negroes were engaged in the insurrection. We learn also that before the train arrived at the Ferry, about midnight, the insurgents had arrested all the watchmen except an Irishman, who when his train came in.

Just before this train left Capt. ANDERSON mounted one of the cars and told them to go off quietly and quickly, and none of them should be hurt, but there was no telling what would be the consequence if they delayed their stay. They were very glad to hear this, and started at once.

It appears very strange, but our informant tells us, that these banded ruffians act with the greatest coolness in all their movements—having countersigns, and otherwise are well disciplined. No one of them were known about the Ferry, all being strangers, and where they came from none could tell. Capt. ANDERSON was about sixty years of age, with a heavy white beard—cool—collected, but with a determined and desperate demeanor. The whole thing is shrouded in mystery which we trust soon will be cleared up—the desperadoes captured and dealt with as their outlawery and murderous conduct justly deserves.

We learn that as soon as the information was received this morning, Gens. WATKINS, SHUTT and EGERTON offered the services of the military of the city to the Railroad Company, but it was not deemed necessary, up to the time we write, to accept their kind offer.

P. S.—We learn since the above was in type that the Independent Greys, Law Grays, Eagle Artillery, Battalion Baltimore City Guards, Wells and McComas Riflemen, and others, go up this afternoon at 3½ o'clock in a special train.

POLITICAL.

The Hunter Organ Will Not Bolt Douglas.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 12.

Our esteemed and valued friend of the *Index*, some days ago, in an excellent article, approved the suggestion of one of its cotemporaries, that in the selection of delegates to the National Convention the Virginia Democracy should avoid the appointment of bitter personal enemies of those whose names may probably be brought before the Convention as candidates for the Presidency. As the distinguished statesman, whose nomination we earnestly desire, has borne his honors so meekly, and pursued the even tenor of his way with so much quiet dignity of character as to excite no personal hostility, we deem the suggestion, so far as our own preferences are concerned, of not the slightest consequence. The last reëlection of Mr. HUNTER to the Senate of the United States demonstrated that he is as exempt from personal enemies as any distinguished statesman of the present day.

But the local as well as the Catholic popularity of Mr. HUNTER do not present any good objection to the advice which the *Index* indorses. Conventions should not be filled with either the virulent or prejudiced partisans, nor the bitter personal enemies of any prominent Democrat who either possesses, or imagines that he possesses a chance for the Presidential nomination. As the fate of the Democracy depends in no small degree upon the harmonious action of the Charleston Convention, the utmost care should be evinced in the selection of delegates. We must admonish the party, however, that there is a much more dangerous class to be excluded from the Convention than those who happen to entertain feelings of contempt or dislike for this or that aspirant for a Presidential nomination.

The Democracy of Virginia have never, we believe, withheld their support from the nominee of a National Convention of our party. They have never tolerated any such thing as an independent candidate running against any Democrat fairly nominated under the two-third rule. As there never was an occasion when the welfare of the Union demanded the triumph of the Democracy more than in 1860, the Virginia Democracy should send no delegate to the Convention who does not intend to support its nominee. There is, we trust, no member of the Party in Virginia who, in view of the fearful crisis of 1860, contemplates distracting and dividing the Party. But if there are members of our Party who are already contemplating the contingency of hostility to the nominee of the Charleston Convention, they should not seek to be members of the Convention. For there is no obligation more sacredly respected among politicians than that which exacts from the members of a Convention a cordial support of its nominee. The representatives of a political party, when they become members of a Convention, are required, by all the obligations of political ethics, to surrender their personal preferences in favor of the nominee. They are not allowed to run their chance of a regular nomination and of an independent candidacy also. And we had supposed, until recently, that there was not a single member of our party who was not aware that this was the unwritten law of political conventions, sanctioned, like the common law, by immemorial custom. But whilst such is the opinion of nine hundred and ninety-nine hundred out of every thousand members of our party, there are a few impracticable persons who declare that, if A, B and C is nominated at the Charleston Convention, they will support them, but if X or Z is nominated, he will not receive their support. And there may be others who desire to go to the Convention merely to secure the nomination of some particular person, whom they intend to support whether he is nominated or not.

Now, we have already intimated that it is our purpose to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, against all comers, if the two-thirds rule is adhered to and the Cincinnati Platform readopted. *We shall, to preserve the harmony of the Democratic Party and to save the Union from the terrible consequences of the triumph of the

MAZZINI IN ITALY.

Interesting Account of Mazzini's Movements—His Plan for Italian Regeneration—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LUGANO, Italy, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.

I affirmed in my last letter that, despite the arrests, despite the calumnies spread in Tuscany and Bologna, concerning the plots of the Republicans, no such plots existed; and as this assertion, made in the presence of some Italians, was questioned, one of them assuring me that he had asseverations to the contrary from the *highest sources*. I have taken great pains to ascertain the facts, which are the following:

For some weeks past, despite the efforts made by the police to get on the right track, MAZZINI has been making an Italian tour, taking Genoa, Turin, Milan and Bologna in his route, and finally settling down at Florence. His object in this journey was to see things for himself, and form his opinion on the spot of the position of the present and the probabilities of the future. A short time sufficed for him, as it must for any one with their eyes open, to see that all idea of a Republic for the present, was out of the question; that VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, was not the mere lip-cry, but the heartfelt aspiration of the Italians of every province and of every class, and, moreover, that the realization of this aspiration would be the least disastrous event that could happen in the present crisis. Other minor matters he described in his intercourse with volunteers, men of the working classes, students, and men in office, too, and once fixed in Tuscany, he penned earnest letters to Gen. ROSELLI, General of Division in Rimini, Gen. FERRARI, and other of the superior officers in Tuscany, Romagna and Modena. The object of his letters was to warn these chiefs of the snares that surrounded them—of the machinations in favor of PLON-PLON in Bologna, and of the discontent reigning among the volunteers in the Tuscan army, on account of the retrograde opinions of many of the officers. He named DANIELI, still left at the head of the artillery, signalized by his attachment to the Grand Duke; DENALTER retained as major in the gendarmerie, who, on the morning of the 27th April, had ordered the soldiers to fire on the populace. He urged them to greater activity, and reminded them that by localizing the movement they would be lost; that if, instead, they availed themselves of the full opportunity to cross the imaginary boundary of La Cattolica, fulfill the promise of the Bolognese Government to avenge Perugia, they would find the population in Umbria and Marches ready to second them; that only the entire absence of arms, and the departure of the flower of the youth for the army in Upper Italy, (Perugia alone gave 800 volunteers,) had prevented them from following the example of the Legations; that Prieti, the frontier of the Abruzzi, once reached, the people of the Two Sicilies, who were only waiting for the *mot d'ordre*, would rise, and that thus, with the war material of the south joined with the forces of Piedmont and the volunteers, Italy might defy not merely Austria but France. Whereas, if the men in whom the people had reposed their confidence, persisted in confining their efforts to Central Italy, diplomacy, aided by internal machinations, would trample over their efforts and defeat their ends. No syllable in any one of these letters could be construed to refer to a desire to see a Republican movement take the place of the universal desire for union with Piedmont. These letters, by a strange coincidence, were seized by CIPRIANI before they reached their owners, and he instantly set about reports of Republican plots, poisoned daggers, and the usual lists of calumnies and falsehoods.

The letters bearing the date of Florence, the Governor-General of Bologna sent a dispatch to RICASOLI, Governor of Tuscany, to arrest MAZZINI, and the latter immediately circulated photographs and descriptions of that mysterious personage to the Police and *gendarmerie*, whose efforts as usual were fruitless, although his abode was well known to the people in Florence. Hearing of this, MAZZINI wrote to RICASOLI, informing him that it was quite true that he was in Florence, and that he intended to remain there as long as he had any work to do—and repeated all that he had said in his letters to the Generals, &c., adding that he would have addressed him at first had he any hope that he would conquer his timidity and act up to the convictions which he knew that he possessed; and brought forward such proofs of his assertions as could not be refuted.

Instantly MAZZINI received a paper by means of an intermediate, bearing the Government stamp and seal, but no signature, allowing that his fears were groundless, that his suggestions were well, but that the fear of incurring the displeasure and hostility of foreign Governments rendered it impossible for the Tuscan authorities to carry them into effect. This paper, of which MAZZINI kept a copy, he was to restore within three days. It is clear that RICASOLI was convinced that the plots, &c., were imaginary, for his hostilities ceased from that hour. Meanwhile CIPRIANI had sent copies of the letters to him, and I think to the persons for whom they were destined, hoping, I presume, to excite them against the writer. He would be surprised did he know the contrary effect produced. RICASOLI, finding that MAZZINI still remained in Tuscany, and reproached on all sides for his failure in seizing him, (CIPRIANI had kindly suggested that if he did not know what to do with him when he caught him, he could send him to Bologna!) sent for one of the popular chiefs and said to him: "You know where to find MAZZINI?" "I do, your Excellency." "Tell him from me that all the governments, and especially the Emperor, insist upon my seizing him. Tell him that I will provide him with a Maltese passport, and that I entreat him to depart." MAZZINI replied by thanking him for the passport which he delivered, and by informing him that in the course of a few days he should have no further necessity for his sojourn in Florence. Report says that he is now in Bologna. This I will not vouch for, but I affirm the truth of all that I have written here.

Without entering into particulars which it may be better to keep silent for the present, I can assure you that FARINI, GARIBALDI, ROSELLI and others, are fully convinced that MAZZINI's scheme is the only one that can save the country from ruin; and it is curious that during the last ten days all the Italian newspapers, without of course any allusion to the fountain whence they originally sprung, have torn the subject to rags, and recognize the necessity of Italianizing the hitherto localized movement. Even the *Lombardia*, the governmental newspaper of Lombardy, about one of the stupidest and least liberal of journals, contains the following significant phrase touching the Austrian and Swiss soldiers enlisted in the service of the Pope:

"The Legations have acted with too great prudence in separating themselves from the remainder of the Roman States. If Ancona had been assisted betimes, it would not now be the deposit of these fresh mercenaries destined to defend the Roman Government from the too great affection of the populations."

It is never too late to mend; it matters not who gets the credit of a good deed if that deed be accomplished. FARINI and GARIBALDI can, of themselves, change the present suspense and alarm to energy, action and victory; the Tuscan Government, while it will not take the initiative, will not hinder, but rather assist those who do; the great obstacle to success, and this they all recognize, is CIPRIANI & Co., but there are ways and means to replace them by true patriots without scandal and without violence. Tuscany sets the example of choosing a Regent until the King consents to take possession; the Legations will not be long in doing the same; and there is no need to fix on the Governor General. GARIBALDI and FARINI are not men to let "I dare not wait upon I would." They are both favorites with the King of Piedmont, who only desires an opportunity to grasp the offered prize. What he cannot do for himself they can do for him, and I have a faint hope that some such decision will be come to.

I forget whether I told you that ALBARDO ALEARDI has been released from Josephstadt. His entry into Brescia was a touching proof of the love and respect of his countrymen for the great Italian poet. You will receive accounts of the commemoration of MANZONI's death in Lombardy and Florence. In my next I shall send you MAZZINI's letter to VICTOR EMANUEL. The first copy, with a private letter from the writer, has been laid on the King's table. If some officious friend does not confiscate it he will probably read it as he wearies occasionally of his satellites and courtiers, and is not loth to hear a word of plain truth, even though that truth be unpalatable.

From New-Mexico.

AN INDIAN WAR APPREHENDED.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 15.

Mr. OTERO, delegate in Congress from New-Mexico, arrived in this city yesterday from Santa Fé. Col. FAUNTLEROY, U. S. A., was met at No. 142, on his way to take command of the Department of New-Mexico. He was in good health. The news of his coming had given great satisfaction to the people of the Territory, who were confident that he would take the most energetic measures for their protection against the depredations of the Indians. HUGH N. SMITH, Esq., a prominent citizen of New-Mexico, and at one time a delegate in Congress from that Territory, died just before the leaving of the mail from Santa Fé. The Navajo Indians had been engaged in the commission of serious depredations on the Pecos villages, in the course of which two of the inhabitants were killed.

The impression is very general that a war upon the citizens of New-Mexico has been resolved upon by the Indian tribes of the Plains this Winter. That a combination has been formed between the Camanches and the Kiowas for this purpose is well authenticated. In this event, unless immediate measures are taken for the establishment of a line of military posts on the line of the road to Santa Fé, the trade of that Territory, now becoming of much importance to this State, will be entirely cut off, and the mail communication may as well be discontinued. It is not necessary to do more than to allude to the instances of murder of our citizens, very recently committed, to satisfy our Government and people that a rancorous hostility is manifested by the Indians towards us, and that they will continue their hostilities until they are severely chastised. The removal of all troops from the line of the Santa Fé road, or within striking distance of it, has been exceedingly unfortunate, and nothing but the establishment of two or three posts at prominent points will check the depredations of the Indians. More than this—they will have to be whipped into submission, and compelled to let our people alone. If these depredations are to be prevented this Winter—if a direct war is to be avoided—a sufficient number of troops must be sent into New-Mexico, without any unnecessary delay.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Late Conspiracy in the Capital—How it was Discovered—Machinations of the Church Party—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859.

The great event of the last thirteen days has been the attempted revolution in this Capital, which terminated in a complete failure on the 4th inst. The plan appears to have been for the entire overthrow of the clergy dynasty, and according to all the facts which have come to light, the great majority of the garrison were prepared to second the movement. The reason for the failure of this plan is the same old, old story—treason. It appears that FRANCISCO ZARCO, editor of the defunct "*Siglo XIX*," was the prime mover in the plan, and had obtained the aid of Gen. TOPIA and several other officers of position, but ZARCO, who is a person of timidity, and moreover marked by the police, made use of other persons to operate with the military. Several young officers were paid sums of money early in the day of the 4th, and these promptly went to enjoy a good dinner, in order to be ready for the hour. They drank too much champagne, and became talkative, and the police were not long ignorant of this, from the fact that not a single house, or room in a house, exists in Mexico which is not watched through the secret police kept up by the clergy, who force all male and female servants to expose, at the confessional, the doings of their employers. The active police of the clergy were at once on the alert, and soon laid their hands upon persons compromised in the plan willing to sell their associates, and two hours before the designated moment all the chief military movers were taken prisoners and locked up. ZARCO could not be found, and has until now kept clear of the police.

The plan appears to have been pretty thorough, and had it been started, the monster MIRAMON, in all probability, would not now pollute the earth. In addition to the movement planned for the city, which would have broken forth in the citadel and other points, four hundred men had come in from Morelia, and at the appointed moment were in possession of Molino del Rey, Tacubaya, and had their scouts all about Chapultepec. These steps were taken to prevent the escape of MIRAMON. But the treason of some parties in this city stopped everything. The hour arrived. The Morelia people were at their posts and there remained until they learned that difficulties were in the way. They then withdrew to Santa Fé, in full view of this place, where they remained all night, and until the truth was made known to them, when they took their road back towards Morelia.

Gen. TOPIA and several of his associates are in prison. For the most part of the time they have been kept *incomunicado*, and it is now said MIRAMON wishes to shoot some of them. On TOPIA were found papers proving his complicity in the plot. It is doubtful if he or any of the others will be shot. The clergy now see what a volcano they are resting upon, and although they would much like to indulge their hellish appetite for blood, still they *fear* that to indulge themselves just now might bring on an eruption that would carry them down—crushed and ruined forever. MIRAMON at first talked very boisterously, but has cooled down at the thought of what a little indulgence of his natural leading vice may bring him to. He had ordered the execution of TOPIA, but was reminded that he had twice turned traitor to COMONFORT, had twice been taken prisoner and pardoned, and twice forfeited his pledge of honor as a soldier and gentleman. All of this would serve the conspirators little if MIRAMON dared to commence shooting.

Since the 4th Tacubaya has been filled with troops of the clergy party, and cannon are planted there as well as at Chapultepec. Heavy scouts are constantly on the road, and during the nights are moving on the *lomas* of Tacubaya. All this shows the unsatisfactory state of the minds of the priests. They are not yet convinced the danger has passed.

The object of the projected revolt of the 4th is not yet known, but it is believed that it was for the main principles of the Constitution of 1857, the Juarez-Lerdo laws against the clergy and COMONFORT. JUAREZ is not popular with the army, whereas COMONFORT has a considerable hold upon them still. The military look upon him as a good and brave officer, and although opposed to their ultra pretensions, after all about their best friend. COMONFORT has also a great many strong friends amongst the very best of the Liberals, and many of the clergy party, of the moderate order, say he is the only man upon whom both parties can settle and pacify the country. The out-and-out clergy people of course hate him as they do every person who opposes their infamous pretensions, but the time is unquestionably rapidly approaching for COMONFORT to return, if we do not get foreign intervention. Should he return he must fall; for although the majority of the leading men of the country would come under his banner, he could not satisfy them all, and hence a new revolution would at once begin.

From the interior we hear of a conflict between some troops of the two parties near Leon. According to the reports of the clergy the conflict was a long and sanguinary one, in which their enemies were cut to pieces in a most shocking manner. This report, however, is not confirmed by private letters, which say that no battle took place, and that Gen. WOLL, who commanded for the clergy, was forced to fall back.

Guadalajara is threatened with a force of 6,000 Constitutionalists under ROCHA and OGASON. In the meantime the State of Jalisco is in a complete state of insurrection, encouraged on one side by Church fanaticism and on the other by a general desire on the part of the people to rid themselves of the tyranny of the butcher MARQUEZ, who still holds Guadalajara. San Blas, Tepic and every other place in Jalisco, except the capital, are in the hands of the Constitutionalists, and the signs are that MARQUEZ will soon be forced to abandon it.

Col. MIESTRA, from Oajaca, recently fell upon a party of the Clergy troops under command of Gen. FRIAS, near Tehuacan. He took FRIAS and five of his officers prisoners, and shot them on the spot.

Col. LANE, in passing from Morelia to San Luis Potosi, not long since, with only fifty cavalry, was attacked by 250 of the Clergy troops, near Guanajuato. Col. LANE pitched into them without hesitation, and as he knew all of his men to be reliable, he stood a hand-to-hand fight. The result was he took 36 live prisoners, disarmed the whole party, and he finished the General in command with his own sword, and came out of the fight with some bad wounds amongst his men, and himself badly wounded in the arm from a blow aimed at him by his opposing commanding chief. The fellow atoned for his pluck with his life. Col. LANE was at once promoted on his arrival at San Luis. Had the Constitutionalists a few more like him the war would soon have an end.

The Clergy all the time talk of sending an expedition against San Luis Potosi, and another against Vera Cruz; but the money question disturbs them, as also recent events. My own opinion is from indications that the Clergy will abandon all the country to the north of Guanajuato, and try to take Vera Cruz and hold themselves good here. ROBLES declares he can take Vera Cruz with 4,000 men and $400,000. He is making desperate efforts to get what he considers necessary, and, I think it probable, will succeed here; but whether or not in Vera Cruz remains for further developments.

All the Clergy military chiefs still remain with us, each one trying how much he can get out of the money now flowing into the treasury from the last forced contribution.

The Bishops are still with us, although gradually growing less noisy. They are now principally occupied in breakfasting and dining with Mr. OTWAY and his set, who are fast getting as ill-humored as the out-and-out fanatics of the Church. By the way, OTWAY has made a call upon the British residents of Mexico for a judgment as to his criminality. This piece of bluff on his part is not likely to come off to his entire satisfaction. Nearly every one has decided against him, and those who have not done so have declined expressing any opinion. Poor fellow, he is going on the 26th, and will be followed by the condemnation of all his countrymen.

There is some talk of sending a conducta from here on the 25th for Vera Cruz.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE LIBERALS INACTIVE—CONCESSIONS TO AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 12.

We have files of Mexican papers to the 26th September from Vera Cruz, and the 21st from the capital. On the Liberal side every thing drags its slow length along, the Government without money, the leaders at variance, the men without clothing or arms, and the prospect now is, that the season will pass away without any thing in reality having been done.

On the other hand, the same inactivity seems to prevail at the capital, where no disposition is shown to take the offensive against so harmless an enemy. Threats are made on the one side, and defiances thrown out on the other, touching another expedition to the Gulf coast, but what organization, if any, has yet been effected, we are not informed.

In the meantime we learn from the official paper at Vera Cruz that the Constitutional Government shows no signs of faltering in its bold works of reform, but rather that it gathers new energies as it progresses. Among the latest decrees is one abolishing the innumerable feast days, so much in the way of the conduct of business in Mexico. Henceforth only on the Sabbath, New-Year's Day, Tuesday and Friday of Holy Week, Corpus Christi, the 1st, 2d and 16th of November, and the 12th and 14th of December, is business to be suspended. On all other days courts of justice and public offices of every kind shall be open for the dispatch of business.

We also learn from the same paper that important concessions have been made to an American citizen, EDWARD CONNER, Esq., at present United States Consul at Mazatlan, for the navigation of the Mexican Pacific coast, from Guayamas on the north to Acapulco on the south. As the whole Pacific coast, including every seaport, is now in the possession of the Constitutional Government, the concession is not, like many others made by it, one of form alone; and we are gratified, moreover, to learn that Mr. C. intends entering at once upon his new enterprise, which will work the immediate revival of the trade of the Pacific coast.

Vera Cruz, both city and harbor, continued still healthy when the *Star* sailed, and the remaining members of our legation were well.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Capt. TURNER, was still at Vera Cruz. The American bark *Wildfire*, brig *Denmark* and schooner *Caroline C. Carey* sailed for New-York on the 6th.

Resignation of his Charge by the Rev. Theodore Parker.

LETTER TO HIS CONGREGATION—THEY REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee* gives the following report of the proceedings had by the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, on the occasion of the reception of a letter from the Rev. THEODORE PARKER:

"At the close of services at the Music Hall on Sunday last, a parish meeting of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society was held, when the following letter from the Rev. THEODORE PARKER was read by the Clerk of the Society, JOHN R. MANLEY, Esq.:

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Monday, Sept. 12, 1859.

To the Members of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society in Boston:

DEAR AND MUCH VALUED FRIENDS: When I wrote you a long letter from Santa Cruz, I did not quite like to say what now seems my duty to write, for I did not wish to destroy the feeble yet fondly-cherished hope that I might one day speak from your pulpit again, and renew my ministry both in your meeting-house and your homes. Though the chances of a certain partial recovery and restoration to some power of work certainly seem greater now than ever before in this present year, yet from the unanimous testimony skillful and experienced Doctors it appears pretty plain that I shall never be able to address large audiences as before; perhaps never again to speak in public at all; certainly not for years to come. Therefore it seems to me best that the ecclesiastic and official part of my relation to you as minister should cease immediately; the personal and friendly part I trust will never end. Accordingly I now resign the great and important trust you confided to me several years ago.

Since my illness began you have secured for your pulpit some of the best talent in America, and also I think its greatest genius. The services of so many able men no doubt give you a greater variety both of matter and manner of treatment than any one man could afford, unless indeed he were a quite extraordinary person. But still, in your public preaching you have no man who feels such a personal interest and responsibility towards you as would lead him to study carefully the signs of the times, and the various significant events which continually happen, and report them in sermons for our instruction; in your private life, chequered all over with hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, gladdened by the new-born soul, or made sad by some loved one's departure, you have no one to perform that familiar domestic duty which is yet a large and highly important part of the minister's function. I need not say how often my heart yearns towards such of you as have been in recent affliction, or has bounded to share your new or accustomed joys.

Of late, two New-England men of extraordinary talents and conspicuous position—which each climbed up to, from the humble place they were born in—have passed off from this mortal scene, the public taking suggestive notice of the fact; and I lamented that you had no minister who should feel it his duty to show you and the nation the comparative value of these two lives, so opposite and hostile in their chief characteristics, and so differently regarded by the controlling men of your town—the great unscrupulous advocate, whose chief aim was by any means to win his client's cause, to the great self-denying philanthropist, whose life was bravely devoted to the highest interests of his nation and his race, and finally given up with such characteristic ending as a sacrifice thereto. Besides, another man has lately gone to his reward from the scene of his philanthropic work in Boston, who spent his life for the criminal, the drunkard and the harlot; his function was to cleanse the unclean, to save such as were ready to perish, and to love the unlovely; has making the highest words of Jesus of Nazareth his daily profession of Christianity; though he held no public office, sat on no platform of honor in public meetings, nor ever shared a civic feast, he yet did more service I think to Boston than all her Mayors for thirty years. Now, the able and conscientious men who only speak to you from Sunday to Sunday, will not be likely to prepare laboriously for you in special a sermon on RUFUS CHOATE, on HORACE MANN, or JOHN AUGUSTUS, or any public event even of the greatest importance, while any large-minded and generous-hearted man who was your regular minister would feel impelled to use them, and every signal event of the times, for the furtherance of your highest interests. I cannot bear to think I stand between you and a service I may never be able to perform again.

It is not easy nor pleasant to undo even the official ties which now join you and me, so closely knit and holding us so fast and pleasantly together when we have walked in steep and slippery places; but now I feel it were better, for I am only a weight which hinders your upward march. I trust you will soon find some man who will fill my place not only in your pulpit, but also—perhaps the more difficult part—in your homes and your hearts.

Do not fear that I shall ever be idle; if I recover but partially I have yet much to do in which we can still, perhaps, work together as heartily as before, though without any official connection. I know you will not think I shall ever lose the gratitude and affection I have so long felt towards you. For we have wept and prayed together, having been joyful with each other, jointly sharing the deep feelings and lofty ideas of absolute religion, and attending, also, to its works; and the memory of this will never fade out from your consciences or mine. Let us be thankful to the dear God for all the good the past has brought us. And now for the future, also, may ours be the absolute trust in that Infinite Perfection which is Father and Mother to us all—the truth that prevails, the hope that endures, and the love which never fails. So hopes and prays affectionately and faithfully,

Your friend, THEODORE PARKER.

After some discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, while we rejoice in the improved health of our Minister, and the prospect of his being ultimately restored to his former vigor and usefulness, we sincerely regret that he should deem it best at this time to sever his official connection with us as Minister of this Society.

Resolved, That, in view of his past services in our behalf, and his success in building up this free church in the face of obstacles which have been neither few nor small, we desire that his name shall still be connected with it, and that we may still call him our *minister*,—conscious that such a connection will be for our good, though we miss the guidance of his counsels and the daily blessings of his presence.

Resolved, That we respectfully and affectionately decline to accept his resignation, and that our refusal be accompanied with the assurance of our continued gratitude and veneration.

From the River Plate.

THE ARGENTINE FLEET BEFORE BUENOS AYRES—A SPLENDID FORGERY—LATER FROM PARAGUAY AND PATAGONIA.

By an arrival at this port we have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 26th of August, one week later than previously received. An attempt to break jail had been made by the political and criminal prisoners in the city, but it was effectually repressed. Our latest paper is the 20th, which confirms the report previously received, that the Argentine Squadron had appeared off Buenos Ayres, some shots had been exchanged between one of the vessels and a Buenos Ayrean steamer, and there the matter had ended for the present.

MONTEVIDEO.

The most noteworthy affair in Montevideo is the forgery of sixty millions of "bonos." One effect has been a run upon MAUA, whose house was for two days surrounded by an immense crowd, bringing his paper money to be exchanged, but notwithstanding this extraordinary pressure, gold seems to be as plentiful as ever on their counters; but in spite of their ability to meet demand, confidence will remain unsettled for some time to come.

The forger has just been discovered and arrested landing from the *Mersey* with fresh "planchas" in his possession. He is captain of a Spanish vessel which has for some time been plying between this and Rio, where it is supposed the false "bonos" were made. It is said that the chain of evidence is complete, and will convict both the Captain and the two LENZIS.

PARAGUAY.

By the *Sallo de Guayra*, yesterday, says the Buenos Ayres *Times* of Aug. 20, we receive advices from Asuncion that Mr. HENDERSON, Her British Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* in the republic of Paraguay, has demanded his passports in pursuance of orders from the Home Government to that effect, in consequence of the Carnstad affair not having yet reached any satisfactory termination.

The *Nacional* states that President LOPEZ had again offered his mediation for the prevention of the war between this State and the Confederate Provinces. Nothing further of importance.

PATAGONIAN MISSION.

Captain FELL, of the missionary schooner *Allan, Gardiner*, had addressed a numerous audience in the American Church, on the subject of this mission.

Leaving Keppel Island, the site of the Mission Station, in December, he beat up the Beagle Straits, frequently landing and bartering with the natives for such curiosities as they possessed, and on returning brought with him nine natives, over whom it is hoped that such influences may be exerted as may make them useful in further intercourse with the savage tribes inhabiting the Island of Tierra del Fuego. He also left a German missionary at the Chilian settlement on the main land West of Magellan's Straits, who purposed traveling among the Indians of Patagonia for the purpose of learning their language, customs, &c.

Capt. FELL exhibited some fragments of iron ore brought from Tierra del Fuego, apparently containing a very large per cent ge of pure metal.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Novel Method of Getting Money—The Mc-Menomy Assault Case.

George Reigel is a German journeyman tailor of great cunning. As this is a world in which coin does not so often find its way into one's pocket as is desirable, Reigel adopted a somewhat novel mode of replenishing his diminished funds. He would call, for instance, at the store of a master-tailor, and representing himself as a first-class workman, would obtain cloth in considerable quantities to be "made up at home," into coats, vests, and other articles of apparel. These orders would be executed with dispatch and ability, till larger and still larger quantities of cloth, of a more valuable description, would be intrusted to him, when he would be seen no more. Thus, under various names, for he was in the habit of giving a different name at each store whence he obtained cloth, he did a thriving business, finding a market where he could dispose of the produce of his fraud without difficulty. He called himself Karl Stein, Fritz Rischart, Wilhelm Ring, and various other names, and was successful in obtaining cloth from some of the leading merchant tailors in the City. On the complaint of Mr. Bernard Jacobs, he was yesterday placed on trial before Recorder BARNARD, in the Court of General Sessions, on the charge of stealing eleven pieces of cloth for the manufacture of eleven overcoats. The Jury convicted him, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court. If they had known that there were several other indictments against him, they probably would have been less merciful. Acting on their recommendation, however, as he was compelled to do, the Recorder sentenced him to two years only, in the State Prison.

William Barden, was charged with stealing copper rods, worth $9, and copper worth $50, from his employer, Mr. Jacob Hoppock, corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, on 19th July. Barden used to employ a lad named Bingham to carry the copper, at various times, to a liquor-store kept by a friend of his. He was convicted of petit larceny only, as it could not be proved that a sufficient amount of copper was taken at any one time to constitute grand larceny. Remanded for sentence.

John McMenomy, charged with assault and battery with a dangerous weapon—to wit, a knife—with intent to kill John Baerlen, on Sept. 5, in Avenue A, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was remanded till the last day of term for sentence.

John Jones, a counterfeiter, who had run away from his bail, was rearrested yesterday by Officer Smith, of this Court, and securely lodged in the Tombs.

Abraham Kane, charged with receiving stolen goods, laces, neck-ties, &c., to the value of $100, was acquitted for want of evidence, the District-Attorney abandoning the charge. The Court adjourned till this morning.

United States District Court—Oct. 18—Before Judge Ingersoll.

INDICTMENT.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with an indictment in the following case:

The United States vs. *John Cowen.*—An indictment for manslaughter in killing one James Anderson, with a knife, on board the ship *DeWitt Clinton.*

INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS.

The United States vs. *Two cases marked L. S., containing Photographs. The United States* vs. *One case H. H. 277, containing Stereoscopes. The United States* vs. *Three cases containing Stereoscopic prisms.*—Mr. Craig, counsel for the claimants in these cases, which were brought to forfeit the photographs as indecent and obscene, stated to the Court that as the Court had on the trial of the other similar case, excluded evidence to show that the goods were not ordered from the other side by the claimants, they had come to the conclusion that there was no use in trying the cases, and that verdicts of forfeiture might be therefore taken in the cases, which was accordingly done.

SMUGGLING.

The United States vs. *One Trunk containing jewelry and watches, &c.*—This is an action to forfeit the goods as smuggled. It will be recollected that some months ago the police reports gave an account of a singular robbery of jewelry at the Hotel Constanz, and the arrest of the party claiming the goods as having himself stolen it. On examining it the United States officials came to the conclusion that the goods were smuggled rather than stolen, and this information was filed to condemn them as forfeited therefore. Evidence was taken by the Government that the claimant Worms came from Buenos Ayres in the bark *A. Manderson* some six weeks before, with several trunks, and it was claimed that one of these trunks had a false bottom, and that the jewelry was in that bottom. The claimant gave evidence tending to show that the goods might have been purchased here from parties dealing in jewelry who came to see Worms at his room; that there was no false bottom in the trunk, and that the goods, of which there were over a bushel of cases, could not have been in the trunk. There was also found in the claimants' room some $700 dollars in gold, being doubloons and some American coin. This the Government also seek to forfeit as having been landed from the vessel without a permit or being mentioned to the Collector.

Judge INGERSOLL charged the jury that they must find for the claimants as to the money, unless they were satisfied that it was imported by this vessel as merchandise, of which he saw very little evidence. That as to the jewelry they must be satisfied that it was imported without payment of duty, but they could find for the claimants for any part of it which they were satisfied had been purchased here. Sealed verdict to-morrow.

Suit for Assault and Battery—Heavy Verdict—Jurors' Fees.

Joseph Dunn vs. *John Shean.*—This was an action tried before Justice ROOSEVELT at the Circuit of the Supreme Court for an assault alleged to have been made upon the plaintiff by the defendant. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff was beaten and ill-treated by the defendant, and claimed $1,000 damages. The defendant, by his answer, denied everything, but did not appear on the trial, either in person, or by counsel.

The plaintiff was examined, but stated that he was not sufficiently harmed to require medical aid, and in answer to a Juror, said there was another party with him at the time he was beaten, whom he had not subpenad as a witness *by advice of counsel.* The Juror, (as the Court had instructed the Jury to cross-examine, there being no counsel to do so,) said he thought that person should have been present as a witness. Witness was then dismissed, and plaintiff's counsel said to the Jury that as there was no appearance on the part of the defendant, they were entitled to a verdict. That was all there was of the speech, and that little was articulated in a faint and feeble voice.

Justice ROOSEVELT then told the Jury that they must suppose there had been an assault, as the plaintiff's testimony was entirely uncontradicted. The plaintiff must therefore have a verdict;—it remained with them to say how much. The Court could find no evidence by which to make any assessment of damages at all, but that question was for the Jury.

Without leaving their seats, the Jury found for the plaintiff—*six cents.* Counsel for plaintiff had no money to pay the Jury, and his client had gone out of Court and could not be found. The Jury were directed to "wait a little" for their quarters. They did so; but as counsel had now gone out of Court too, and some time had elapsed without the appearance of a "monied man," Justice ROOSEVELT said to the Jury that he would try and see that they obtained their "small earnings" in some way, and that if the Attorney or some interested party did not pay them, the Attorney's name would probably be struck from the roll of the next General Term. At this point, however, the plaintiff returned, and one of the officers obtained the necessary sum from him.

Rights of Femmes Coverts.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN DOING BUSINESS IN THEIR OWN NAME.

Phelps vs. *Malherbe.*—This action was tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice ROOSEVELT, without a jury. The plaintiff sued as creditor of the defendant's wife. Madame Malherbe is a well-known milliner in Broadway, and has for some years been doing business on her own account and in her own name.

It appeared from the evidence in the case that she had purchased of the plaintiff a large bill of goods, and had given her individual notes for a balance due, amounting to $743 41. The only question before the Court, therefore, was whether or not the defendant could be made responsible for debts contracted by his wife under such circumstances. His counsel contended that he could not. After argument, the Court reserved decision.

The Hopper Estate.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEE—COUNSEL FEES.

Matter of the Estate of John Hopper; Petition of the Union Bank.—Motions were made before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, in these two proceedings, by Ex-Judge Foot and Luther R. Marsh, Esq., respectively, for an allowance of counsel and attorney fees in procuring the appointment of a new trustee of the Hopper estate. This estate is reported to be worth a million and a half. The late Edward Sandford, Esq., who was lost in the *Arctic*, was trustee of the estate, but since his death the estate has been without a trustee, until now, through the exertions of the counsel making this application, a Mr. Wilson has been appointed.

The decision on the application was reserved.

Suit for a Treasurer's Salary.

John A. C. Gray vs. *The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—This was an action by the plaintiff as a former Treasurer of the Company, which he claimed as back-pay for his financial services as such officer. The case was now tried in the Superior Court, before Justice SLOSSON. The plaintiff, by his complaint, set forth a long state of facts, to the effect that he had materially aided the Company in raising a million and a half of dollars by the issue of guaranteed stock to the amount of $3,000,000. The complainant claimed not only pay for the labor done, but compensation for the care and watchfulness with which he superintended the affairs of the defendant for three months, (which was about the length of time he served,) to the sum, in all of $15,000.

The answer was an allegation that the plaintiff, as such officer, was to have $5,000 per annum for his services, and also that the plaintiff had received about $4,000 in commissions on the sums obtained on the stock issued.

From the testimony in the case it appeared that during his connection with the Company, the plaintiff was the moving spirit and life thereof, and the jury therefore gave him a verdict for the amount claimed.

E. L. Fancher for plaintiff.

The Gate-House Contract.

The People vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is a peculiar case, in that the people, by the Attorney-General, bring an action directly to restrain the Corporation from granting the contract for building the gate-houses of the new Reservoir to Walker, Fairchild & Co., in opposition to the action of the Croton Board to whom belonged the duty of obtaining bids.

The case has been frequently reported, and now came up again before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers. Mr. Field, who appeared for the people, in opening the case, contended that the Attorney-General could bring an action in the name of the people to restrain a corporation from fraudulent or illegal acts. In support of that position, Mr. Field quoted the opinion of Justice INGRAHAM in the Lowber case. He did not enter upon any other point in opening.

The case was elaborately argued on the part of the City by Mr. Busteed and Luther R. Marsh.

Decision reserved.

Executors—When Required to Give Security on the Ground of Non-Residence.

Will of John P. Hull.—This was an application for letters testamentary. The estate is valued at $200,000. The principal question was whether Jesse V. Hull, one of the executors named in the will, should be required to give security on the ground of non-residence. On his examination, Mr. Hull testified that he was a resident of the City and County of New-York. On cross-examination he said that he changed his residence from Stonington, Conn., on the 22d day of August to this City; that on that day he took his bag of clothes and came to New-York to his brother-in-law's house, where he was stopping, and had taken board with him; that he was born and always resided at Stonington since he was born; that his business was that of a speculator in wool, mules and cattle; that he was unmarried; that he had no other business here than attending to this estate, and that he was aware of the rule requiring non-residents to give security, and that he came here to avoid that rule. He was examined in detail as to his property and business. He had been in about thirty different States, and his business was that of a trader.

The Surrogate held that this was not a legal residence, and that security must be given.

J. Pomeroy and A. W. Bradford for the legatees; A. Prentice for the executors.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE INGRAHAM.

James C. Parker vs. *Cyrus F. True.*—Referred to Richard C. Beamish to select a person as receiver, and take security.

Matter of the petition of James C. Pay, &c.—Referred to Mitchell, Esq., to inquire as to matters stated in petition, &c., report, &c.

Roger Bambert et al. vs. *Edmund R. Crouch and others.*—I think the answer shows no defence to the plaintiff's claim. Motion granted.

Matter of Elizabeth Tobine, otherwise called Elizabeth Bullen, an habitual drunkard.—Inquisition confirmed, and reference ordered to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq., to select, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Hamill* vs. *Willett, Sheriff.*—Case settled.

Burns vs. *Jones.*—Judgment for plaintiff, on defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's reply to defendant's answer, with leave to the defendant to withdraw the demurrer, on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—HILTON, J.—*The Hanover Company* vs. *O. L. Sheldon.*—Order of arrest vacated as to Odiah L. Sheldon and William L. Harris, and retained as to the other defendants.

John H. McDonald vs. *Abraham D. Russell.*—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

Charles B. Bostwick vs. *Berger & Menck.*—Case settled.

Mena Wasserman vs. *James C. Willett.*—Motion for trial denied.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Jury Causes.*—Nos. 58, 44, 49, 10, 11. *Causes in Admiralty.*—Nos. 103, 104, 122, 89, 90, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 253, 257, 138, 281, 282, 283, 284, 284½, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 302½, 303, 304, 305, 308, 309, 310, 311, 119, 120, 146, 132, 54, 55, 56, 57, 238.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2235, 2135, 1413, 2157, 2159, 2013, 2021, 2223, 2483, 1372, 1377, 2155, 1925, 2251, 2255, 2257, 2250, 2263, 2267, 2262. *Part II.*—Nos. 2242, 1914, 2276, 2332, 2348, 2352, 2366, 2410, 2318, 2088, 2408, 2416, 2420, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2432,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take charge of a few grown children, and cut and fit their dresses in the neatest style, or would do light chamberwork. Operates Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Best reference given. Call at No. 74 Washington-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing; has no objection to waiting or the care of growing children. Can be seen for two days from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the store. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART PROtestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would do all the up-stairs work where there are but two in help. Has lived several years in her last place, where the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; understands the care of a young baby; has five years' reference from her last place; neat and tidy in her habits. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 Sullivan-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, by a young woman, a Protestant; or as seamstress, and to take charge of a child two or three years old, and assist in the chamberwork; understands the use of a sewing machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL of 17, to take care of children; is a neat sewer; is kind and attentive to children; understands the care of young children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 177 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or do fine washing and ironing; can give six years' reference from her last situation. Apply at No. 121 New-Canal-st., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND INTELLIgent Protestant young woman a situation to wait on a lady going to Europe; no objections to the care of children or an invalid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 220 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country, South Brooklyn preferred. Good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go into the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 3d-av., corner 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; none but private families need apply; willing to go into the country. Apply at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT wants a situation in a genteel family as companion or teacher of small children; best of references given and required. Address H. D. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; best of reference from her last place can be given. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., the first floor up-stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of reference given. Can be seen at her present place, No. 128 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, between 3d and 4th av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN of high respectability, a situation as chambermaid, fine washing or sewing; is particularly fond of children; has six years' reference from her last employer. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from infancy; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; can give the best of City references if required; has lived in the best of families. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS first-class cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection in assisting in the washing. Apply at No. 135 Amity-st., between 6th-av. and McDougal-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TAKE THE supervision of a family, and accustomed to the care of children, desires a situation. The family of a widower with children preferred. Address L. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES A situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, in a respectable Protestant family. Inquire at No. 15 High-st., Brooklyn, (next door to Milnes' plumbing establishment,) first floor. ALICE MATHEWS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a regular chambermaid, or as waitress; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion in a respectable family as a good plain cook, and who can give the best City reference for four years from her last place. Call at No. 148 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE widow, to do general housework; wishes a home for herself and child more than wages; good references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st., first floor, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook by a middle-aged Protestant woman; will assist in the washing and ironing; has seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid only; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY HAVING A Wheeler & Wilson machine, would like to go out by the day or week. Call or address at No. 77 10th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 4 Garden-row, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waiter. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, understands dressmaking, but would have no objection to assist in a nursery. Call at No. 13 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid; can do all kind of family sewing; would assist in light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 104 East 19th-st., the residence of her present employers, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR cook by a respectable young woman, who can give first-class reference from her last place. Apply at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 218 East 16th-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 203 West 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 15 5th-av., next door to the Brevoort House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—TO TAKE THE WASHING AND IRONing of a few families, or washing by the dozen, at her own house, by a respectable woman who will give the best of reference for honesty and ability. Apply at No. 94 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW lady of capability and experience would like a situation as matron in a boarding-school or seminary, or as housekeeper or seamstress; is fully qualified to discharge the duties of either of the above situations. Unexceptionable testimonials given. Can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 2 8th-av.

TO GENTLEMEN'S FAMILIES.—AN ENGlish person of experience wishes a situation in a first-class family to take the entire charge of one or two children. To any party requiring a refined and conscientious person to superintend their children, the advertiser would be found invaluable; would go South or any distance. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., for two days.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess for children; or would accept a situation as house-keeper; south or west preferred; salary no object; references exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., still continues to supply first-class servants with first-class places. Ladies wishing housekeepers, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, &c., will find their orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. An English lady's maid, a Welch chambermaid and seamstress, and a number of first-class cooks and waitresses are now disengaged.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls and women, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 92 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., first house east of 3d-av., (his only office,) are some very desirable servants awaiting situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXCELLENT AND obliging young woman a situation as a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer. Best City reference. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or washing, &c. Both would do housework separate; both have no objection to the country. A home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a large and respectable number of well-recommended first-class female servants, Protestants and others. If employers are particular in their selections they cannot fail to get suited by calling at WESLEY & CO.'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted for special situations.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERSON IS DESIRous of fulfilling a situation as cook; is an excellent cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would wish to engage in a private family. Can produce the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WHO SELDOM change their situations, places in one family; one as plain, neat cook; an excellent washer and ironer; a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages, $7 and $6. Excellent City reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—FOR A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; will be found fully competent in her duties; is not afraid of work, and an obliging, economical servant; washes and irons excellently; no objection to do housework, and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-RECommended and intelligent girl, to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and plain sewing; will be found a girl of neat appearance, capable and obliging, and furnishes two years' references. Apply at No. 111 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a most excellent plain cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., corner of Avenue A. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; understands waiting on a lady; no objection to waiting on grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to take care of a baby or do fine washing and ironing; prefers a happy home to high wages; can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do the kitchen work of a small private family; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, and can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a steady woman who has lived in several of the first families in the City; the best of City reference given; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 3 Garden-row, cor. of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; best of references given. Apply at No. 76 West 24th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and is an excellent plain sewer. Best City reference. Call at No. 156 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a respectable private family, to do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of children. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 82 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG WOmen, situations in City or country—one for down stairs work, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; wages, $7.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts. Best City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 189 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 16th-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER QUALIFIED TO work on first-class work, and accustomed to work in good families, wishes to go out by the day. Address, or call, DRESSMAKER, No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 188 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE GIRL as seamstress and chambermaid; has lived four years with one family, to whom she refers. Apply at No. 369 6th-av., 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 77 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing and ironing. Has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 43 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at her present employer's, No. 347 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, in a small respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork or chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation to do housework or chamberwork, two in the family. Call at No. 10 Jay-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waitress by a neat, tidy girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a sober, steady, single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all their diseases, and a good coachman of long experience in Europe and this country. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to the country or to travel. Any address sent to THOMAS NORRISS' livery stable, No. 118 Clinton-place, will be strictly attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses, and carriages and harness; is a good groom and careful driver; leaving in consequence of his employer parting with his horses. Satisfactory City reference given from his last place; is a sober, trustworthy man. Call or address W. B., No. 52 Charles-st., for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A BOYS' BOARDing school, as waiter and porter, a man willing to work and strong. He will have to clean boots, knives, sweep and clean; must know the table service; there is a great deal to do. He must have good testimonials and produce them. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 48 East 24th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, is a careful driver, is willing to make himself generally useful in and out doors; no objection to the country. Best of City and country reference. Call on or address M. J., No. 10 Hammond-st., for two days.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT BY AN ACTIVE AND respectable young man from the country; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving and the care of stock. Is highly recommended from last place. A note to J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman of many years' experience; can produce the best of recommendations; no objection to go to any part of the world. Address for three days T. J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, PRACTIcal man, as gardener; is unmarried; understands grapes, greenhouse plants, flower and vegetable gardening, and the laying out of grounds. Apply to S. W. G., at A. Read's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as apprentice to the house carpenter's trade; wishes to engage with some person in a small town for one or two years. Best references given. Address A. W. C., Box No. 3,850, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MOLDER AT light work, in an iron foundry, where steady employment will be given, by a person who has had seventeen years' experience as such. Application may be made on Friday, 21st inst., at No. 139 Goerck-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as coachman or gardener; the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress, or laundress. Both are Protestants. The best of references. Address JAMES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable Protestant man in a private family, who fully understands his business, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 16th-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 16th-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER QUALIFIED TO work on first-class work, and accustomed to work in good families, wishes to go out by the day. Address, or call, DRESSMAKER, No. 384 Bowery.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 77 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at her present employer's, No. 347 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, in a small respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork or chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation to do housework or chamberwork, two in the family. Call at No. 10 Jay-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waitress by a neat, tidy girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who understands his business, also farming in its various branches, stock-raising and breeding of all kinds, graperies or green houses no objection; would like a large place and enough of work. Twelve years' reference from this City. Address, for one week, GARDENER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or call at M. Long's, No. 475 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has 13 years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address Y. Z., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man and his wife, (no incumbrance); the man as gardener, coachman or groom; the woman as cook, chambermaid or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; would take charge of a gentleman's place for the winter. Will be found trustworthy in all respects. Terms moderate. Address J. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds; has 12 years' experience in this country; can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., for three days, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman, fully competent to take charge of first-class horses, with their appurtenances, &c.; can produce first-class testimonials from his two last employers; can be seen for two days. Address A. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady man of long experience and who perfectly understands his business, the care and management of horses. Has good City reference, and has no objection to the country. Address W. R., for two days, No. 244 Mercer-st., Mr. Burke's livery stable, or D., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; he has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Call at No. 73 West 15th-street, in the rear, for W. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, GROOM, or coachman, (the country preferred,) by a single man, (aged 26) who has all the necessary experience in the care and management of horses, &c.; would make himself generally useful, if required; best of City reference given. Address N. M. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant German young man, married, without children; has the best of recommendations as to capability, &c.; has worked for the last five years at the market garden business. Address JOHN, at seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A competent man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and has the best of reference from his last place; can be seen for two days if not suited, at John J. Morris's Grocery, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, industrious man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; has been living seven years in his last place in the City; is also a good driver, and has the best City references. Address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and can give satisfactory City reference; is a Protestant and single. Can be seen for three days at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st., or address M. G.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A gentleman for his man, who he is parting from, having no further use for him; he is faithful and reliable, and will be found fully competent in all respects; a single man; location no object. Inquire of A. B. CLARKE, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., any day this week.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIX years' experience in a country grocery store, desires a situation in the grocery business; is able and willing to work; no objection to going South or West; satisfactory reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Westchester, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and horses, and can be highly recommended. Address J. O., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man of sober and industrious habits; can come well recommended from his last, as well as from his former employers, for the same. Address P. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable young man; understands his business; has no objection to make himself useful; can give good recommendation. Address S. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; perfectly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country. Direct for two days to J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN JUST disengaged as first waiter in a private family; any gentleman requiring such will find him satisfactory. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 883 Broadway; inquire for W. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, who has been eight years in his last place. Reference given if required. Apply at No. 809 Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable single man, in a private family; can give best of City reference; lived five years at his last place. Address WAITER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, who understands his business; can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Address R. E., for three days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. THE applicant has a wife, but no other family; no objection to taking charge of a farm; can give the best of reference. Direct to GARDENER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of repectability and experience; has been four and a half years in his recent situation. Apply to or address R. B., at Mr. Disney's, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COLLECTOR OR light porter, by a middle-aged married man, having the very best City references. Address MURRAY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; CAN work on a farm and take charge of horses if required. Address J. M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, who has been engaged for the past three years as book-keeper and general clerk in an extensive wholesale and retail country store, situated ten miles from New-York City, wishes a situation South in any respectable business. He writes a good hand and can bring the best of City reference. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE OUT OF Brooklyn, a well-recommended girl, as seamstress and child's nurse; one who sews neatly, or an American laby who would sew and assist in the care of the children, and would be considered one of the family. Inquire at No. 396 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMPETENT WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family (two persons) on Staten Island. None without good City reference need apply, at No. 2 West 36th-st., southwest corner 5th-av. Apply only to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family. Must be a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook, and must come well recommended. Apply at No. 245 West 21st-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO COOK and assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; one who can bring good recommendations may apply, before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 1 P. M., at No. 7 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GARDENER, WHO understands forcing and the care of horses; wages, Winter, $10, Summer, $15, per month. Apply, at 9 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. German or Scotch preferred.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW carpet upholsterers to work by the piece or month. Liberal wages will be paid.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A COOK, AT NO. 42 PIERREPONTst., Brooklyn; she must be honest and capable, and must come well recommended. Also, a competent girl to do chamberwork.

WET NURSE WANTED—ONE WELL RECommended, whose baby is not over two months old. Apply at No. 151 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., between the hours of 9 and 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH fancy, not dry goods, salary low; references required. Address Box No. 372 Post-office.

WANTED—A TINSMITH. ONE WHO THOROughly understands his business. Apply at No. 455 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do the housework of a small family; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 283 Spring-st. Wages, $5.

CHEMIST.—WANTED, A PRACTICAL CHEMIST, who understands the business, to take charge of the store belonging to the late John L. Fyfe, No. 116 John-st.; or would sell the entire stock, if applied for immediately, on easy terms. Apply to R. BENE, No. 5 Broad way.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON HOWE'S CYLINder Machine, for Leather work, at F. STEVENS' Factory, Nos. 254 and 256 27th-st., near 9th-av.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO JOBBING GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.—To let on shares, or rent, with implements, &c., a small farm and garden, near a large village, on the Hudson River; to any man of sufficient energy and common sense, to make a business and mind it, this offers a good chance. Address M., Box No. 162, *Times* Office.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $4 per bag, $60 per ton. For sale by CHAS. V. MAPES, Agricultural Implements and Seed Warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

PEW IN CALVARY (DR. HAWKS') CHURCH for sale. No. 47. For particulars address B. F., Box No. 1,729 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 7th and 14th sts., west of and near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman; no other persons taken; references required. Address, with name, J. L. S., Box No. 466 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board, and a large, well-furnished front room, and smaller room connecting, on second floor. House is modern, with gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no boarders, would let an unfurnished room to a gentleman and wife, with board. Location on the Hights in Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,627, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 734 BROADWAY, OPPOsite the New-York Hotel. Two or three furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, will be vacated on the 22d of this month, by families returning South. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. None but permanent boarders need apply. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A PARLOR AND BED room, with pantry attached, with all the modern improvements, in a private family. Posession given immediately if required. For particulars apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st. Partial board only.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AND A back parlor unfurnished, to be let, with or without board, by a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing newly furnished rooms, with or without partial board in a private family, (house in 24th-st., between 8th and 6th avs.,) will address Box No. 3,236, Post-office

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 26 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain desirable rooms with board at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, in a small private family residing at No. 193 4th-st., near Washington-square. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a handsome suite of front rooms, on second floor; also, a single gentleman with front rooom, on third floor; location good; three minutes' walk to Wall-st. or South Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 66 State-st., fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, may be had by a gentleman and his wife, with board, for the Winter. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, THREE children and nurse; ages 5, 7 and 12 years. Two rooms and store room for the Winter, commencing on the 1st of November, between 2d and 6th avs., 8th and 36th sts. Address J. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURNISHed front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT the Medical College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—I have nicely furnished rooms, with board, for 10 or 15 young gentlemen, in 31st-st., in a first-class house, at $3 50 per week. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A BEAUTIFUL front room on second floor, with partial board, to two gentlemen. Location very desirable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO OBTAIN board for the Winter will be directed, gratis, to first-class houses, all over the City and Brooklyn.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, may be had in a private family at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, suitable for a family or gentlemen; the house is pleasantly located on the heights, commanding a fine view of the bay; distance from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry three minutes' walk. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

WANTED—FROM A PLAIN FAMILY, AT A MODerate rate, unfurnished apartments, with cooking and service, below 25th-st., and convenient to car or stage route. The apartments to include four rooms on one floor, viz.: a parlor and bedroom for a lady, and a parlor and bedroom for a gentleman, with modern improvements. Address, with proper name, residence and reference, Box No. 1,310 Post-office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on first or second floor, consisting of parlor and two bed-rooms, with grates, bath-room, &c., attached, and private table for two ladies and servant, near Broadway, on the west side, between 14th and 20th sts. References required. Apply to DR. ANTHON, No. 156 2d-av.

A SMALL SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMILY, without children, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a well-furnished room, good board, and the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Apply at No. 122 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SUITE OF TWO HANDSOMEL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Chamooni III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Man with the Iron Mask—Carlmilhan, Or, The Spirit of the Wreck.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Wills and Ways to Make and Break—Evening: Out of the Depths.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Despair—Diamond Cut Diamond.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the chaos of telegrams, in which the extraordinary outbreak at Harper's Ferry was in the first instance communicated, it was quite impossible to ascertain the origin and plan of the conspiracy. There was an insurrection of whites and blacks, mingled in nobody could discover what proportions, how far supported by outside influences, prompted by what motives, and aiming at what results, it was wholly impossible to form a conjecture. Happily the clearer information received yesterday throws all needful light on these difficulties. John Brown, it appears, the hero of numberless border skirmishes in Kansas, and whose thirst for vengeance for the loss of a son and of property at the hands of the Pro-Slavery Party, prompted him to acts of bitter retaliation, seems to have transferred his warfare to the State of Virginia. Having bought a farm some time ago in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, he proceeded to arrange the details of a plot which was to extinguish Slavery in Maryland and Virginia, and to revolutionize the Government of the United States. John C. Cook, a young man who had become associated with him in Kansas, became a participant in this new enterprise. A general uprising of the negroes, free and enslaved, throughout the South seems to have been counted upon as the immediate result of the pronunciamento; and to arm them, as they flocked in, the arms and munitions of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal were provided. Such was the plot—the plot, it is not to be doubted, of a crazed fanatic, who in his eagerness for vengeance lost all sense of proportion between means and ends. How the scheme prospered we have abundantly seen. Aided by some nineteen whites and a considerable number of negroes, whom they pressed into the service, Brown obtained possession of the United States Arsenal, and seized all the arms and ammunition belonging to Government. The whole town, in fact, was at one time entirely at his mercy. Various acts of violence were perpetrated, and it is difficult to tell to what lengths the insurgents might not have gone, had they not been forced at length by superior numbers and military intelligence to succumb. As it was, the defence made by them when attacked by the military was desperate. Brown and his men were finally, after considerable skirmishing by military companies from surrounding towns and a party of United States marines, driven into the Arsenal building, where they were besieged and conquered. Among those killed among the insurgents was a son of the leader. Brown himself was desperately wounded, but there is a possibility of his recovery. The insurrection may now, doubtless, be considered at an end.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are received to the 26th of August. The Argentine squadron had appeared off the city, and had exchanged a few shots with their opponents, but the conflict has been arrested and kept in abeyance from some unexplained cause. Negotiations have, possibly, been reopened. A very large forgery in Montevideo will, it is supposed, injure the credit of one of its most prominent bankers. The misunderstanding between Paraguay and Great Britain has reached a crisis, and the British minister, under instructions from home, has demanded his passports.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Hammonia* and the *Indian*.

The Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on Monday night, brings San Francisco advices to the 26th ult. Business still continued dull. Judge Terry had been placed under $10,000 bonds to answer the charge of killing Senator Broderick. The Pacific Railroad question is again being agitated. A Convention had been held which had adopted resolutions in favor of the central route, and had appointed Committees to mature plans to be presented to the Legislature and to Congress. Two destructive fires had occurred. The town of Monte Christo had been nearly destroyed, and Diamond Springs had again been a sufferer. A party of citizens of the Pitt River Valley had killed upwards of sixty of the Pitt River Indians.

Later advices from the Amoor River have been received by an arrival at San Francisco. The Russians are reported as showing the greatest favor to Americans and their enterprises. A small steamer, capable of ascending the river for a great distance, had been landed at Nicolauski by an American company.

The first actual experience of the working of the new Registry Law passed by the last Legislature was had yesterday, and thanks to the efforts of its opponents in the Board of Supervisors, and in the Common Council—the former of which appointed unsuitable men for Registrars, and the latter designated unsuitable places for the registration—experience thus far indicate that the law, for the present, at least, is of very trifling ability. In several of the Wards delay was experienced in getting properly to work; and, in consequence, many voters were compelled to defer registration until evening, with the chance of being entirely debarred from the opportunity, as it is optional with the Registrars of those districts polling less than four hundred votes, whether they will continue their duties to-day or not. The number registered yesterday, in comparison with the number of legal voters of the City, was very small.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, filled a few more vacancies in the Board of Registration occasioned by the resignations, absence, or disqualification of Registrars previously appointed; appropriated $450 for repairs of ballot boxes and incidental expenses and the purchase of new ones if necessary; resolved to pay $361 30 to Wm. H. Arthur and others for books and stationery, and then adjourned to Tuesday next.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors a Select Committee of four was appointed to report what compensation is now allowed to the heads of the several institutions and to the employes, and to devise measures to secure an equal distribution of patronage between the different political parties. It was also determined to open the stone quarry south of the Lodge, and to work it for stone for the new Lunatic Asylum.

The McMenomy assault case was disposed of yesterday in the Court of Sessions, by the defendant pleading guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm. Recorder Barnard will sentence him on the last day of term. The German "confidence tailor," George Reigel, was convicted on the first of four indictments, and sent to the State Prison. Other minor cases were disposed of.

The Stock Market again closed firm yesterday afternoon, though irregular in prices through the early part of the day. The State Stocks were ¼ per cent higher; New-York Central, 86½; shares and bonds in better demand, and Panama up to 122½ ₰ cent. A rise of 2 ₰ cent. was made in Reading. Hudson River, and Erie were less firm at the close of the Boston steamer's mail.

Flour was in limited demand, and prices favored buyers decidedly. The transactions in Wheat and Corn were unimportant. Rye, Barley and Oats were in moderate request, as were, likewise, Cotton, Rice and Tobacco. Coffee was inactive in private. The auction sale of Rio passed off satisfactorily. Sugars and Molasses were lightly dealt in. Fish, Oils, Candles, Tallow, Metals, Leather, Fruit, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Hides, Hay, Hops, Resin and Spirits Turpentine were inquired for. Provisions were less sought after. Whisky was somewhat unsettled in price. The freight engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour and 5,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, with 500 bbls. Flour and 10,000 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, at firmer rates.

The San Juan Dispute.

We have been treated lately to a new sensation. The British Press is praising the newspapers of America for their moderation! To be praised at all by our professional brethren over the water is sufficiently rare to awaken surprise—but to be praised for *moderation* carries us beyond the limits of mere astonishment. We stand astounded, and overwhelmed with the intensity of our delight. That is to say, we *should* so stand if we could forget the homely old proverb that "fine words butter no parsnips," and if the British Press did not take good care to qualify its praise of our journals by its abuse of our country. British journalism is a vigorous, plucky, strong-handed and by no means mealy-mouthed institution:—and it has the additional merit of always standing by the honor and interests of the British realm. It is lavish of its eulogy upon all in other lands who second its efforts for the exaltation and glory of John Bull,—but it is quite as certain to belabor sturdily everybody who chooses to take any other view of the affairs of the Universe, than the one which happens for the moment to suit its conceptions of British rights and British interests.

The London *Times* and the *Saturday Review* both commend the general good temper and moderate tone with which American newspapers have discussed the dispute concerning the ownership of the island of San Juan. They are pleased to regard this as an indication of good sense as well as good feeling on our part, and say that it cannot fail to contribute largely to the pacific settlement of the point in controversy. Very well. Without being unduly flattered by the compliment, we may say we think it fairly earned—and our only regret in the matter is that we cannot reciprocate it. The English Press is not moderate or temperate in its treatment of the subject. It is dogmatic, abusive and insulting; and instead of aiding in the pacific adjustment of the difficulty, it is creating the only obstacles that are likely to exist to such a settlement. The London *Times* is pleased to treat the dispute as purely factitious—as having been trumped up by "local patriots," more accustomed to the rifle and revolver than to laws and legitimate authority, and eager to "get a nibble at the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty." "*For some time*," remarks the *Times*, "the idea of contesting our rights has been cherished, and some two months or more since it was determined to try what boldness and affected contempt of British remonstrances would do." The *Times* ought to know that for the last *thirteen years* the ownership of this island has been in controversy between the two nations, and that neither Gen. Harney, nor Gov. Douglas, nor any of the "local patriots" of the place had anything whatever to do with its origin. The fact that it happened to be in possession of the British no more established their claim, than does the fact that Gen. Harney took possession of it, establish the right of the United States. The question is one partly of interpretation and partly of surveying. The treaty of 1846 says that the boundary line between the two countries should follow the middle of *the channel* between Vancouver's Island and the Continent. Now it happens that just at that point the channel is *divided* by the island of San Juan:—and the question arose immediately after the treaty was concluded, which of the two sea routes thus existing between Vancouver and the Continent was "*the* channel." If it be the Southern, then San Juan lies north of the line, and belongs to England:—if it be the Northern channel, then the island falls to the United States. The *Times*, and other English journals may, if they please, say there is no room for dispute,—no possible chance for doubt in the case; but this is merely a form of braggadocio, less violent, perhaps, but not a whit more justifiable or just than that adopted by Gen. Harney.

The proceedings of this officer seem to have given special umbrage to the English Press,—and the most vehement and vituperative censure is bestowed not only upon him, but upon the whole class of American officials, in connection with this affair. The *Times* affects to see in his action only an attempt to make himself popular and achieve a Presidential nomination; and, in common with its colleagues, it reads our rulers a lesson upon official propriety, regard for law, the necessity of official discipline and the duty of disregarding the wishes of the "scum of adventurers" who have settled in that region, and of turning a deaf ear to the "licensed brawlers of the Senate" who are always ready to make political capital by denunciations of England. The *Saturday Review* closes its vehement diatribes by calmly relying on the hope that "by suitable discretion the good feeling of the American people may be generally enlisted on the side of peace and justice:"—and it bases this hope on the rather novel belief that "*the most universal popular favorite in the Union is no other than the same exalted personage who commands the unanimous respect and loyalty of Englishmen.*" Who gave the *Review* this startling piece of information we are not informed:—but we advise it not to rely too implicitly upon the popularity of Queen Victoria in America, for the advancement of English pretensions to any portion of territory on this side the Atlantic. The *Times*, in an outburst of warm regard and esteem, "counsels the American Government, in all friendship and sincerity, not to minister to the ambitious passions of any man or class by *contesting rights* which seem to us too strong for sophistry to overturn!" Our Government will, doubtless, appreciate advice thus based upon the assumption that we have no rights whatever in the case, and that nothing but the basest and most vulgar motives could possibly impel us to set up countervailing pretensions. But we cannot encourage the hope that it will have much weight, or command any special respect.

We are inclined to believe, and we certainly hope, that our Government will proceed to settle this question upon its merits. The act of Gen. Harney in taking possession of the island was avowedly done upon his own responsibility,—and it will be for the Government to judge whether he was warranted in so doing, by any pressing danger to American interests or not. If no such justification appears, we have no apologies [illegible] will be sustained. The island is [illegible] as important to us as to England;—at all events we can no more afford to be driven from it by force than England can. It is eminently a question to be settled in accordance with the treaty and by diplomacy,—and we agree with the *Saturday Review* in the opinion that "it is unnecessary to import bitterness and animosity into the dispute." As our English cotemporaries have already testified to our moderation and abstinence from vehement heat in its discussion, we may now fairly appeal to them to imitate an example which thus extorts their commendation.

The Virginia Insurrection.

The insurrection at Harper's Ferry, which startled the public yesterday morning, though sufficiently alarming at the outset, proves to have been but a short-lived affair. It was very speedily crushed by the formidable military forces brought against it from Washington, Baltimore and Virginia,—but, unhappily, not without serious loss of life. The parties actively engaged in it seem never to have numbered over fifty or sixty, though ten times that number were before the close of the affair induced or coerced into an apparent support of the movement. So far as appears, it was not the result of any combination among the slaves themselves, but was merely the explosion of a clumsy plot concocted by a single man, John Brown, of Kansas notoriety, with the aid of his two sons and one or two other accomplices.

Brown, it will be remembered, suffered severely, in the loss of his property and in the death of one of his sons, during the reign of ruffianism in Kansas. He was a fearless, fanatical, energetic old man to begin with, and the death of his son made him nearly frantic. Having sworn vengeance against the authors of his calamities, he made himself very conspicuous, and universally dreaded by the ruffians, during the subsequent troubles in Kansas. He was the leader of the fight at Ossawatomie, where he was said to have killed several of the invading borderers with his own hand. After the troubles in Kansas had been quieted, Brown's uneasy spirit extended its resentment to the Missourians, and especially to the slaveholders whom he regarded as the authors of his wrongs. He entered into plots for promoting the escape of their slaves, and succeeded in getting twenty or thirty of them away, and in so alarming the slaveholders throughout that section of the State, that they forthwith commenced sending their slaves to the Southern States. He himself escaped unharmed, and came, it now appears, over a year ago to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, and commenced preparations to renew his operations in Virginia. It was the very general belief of those who knew him in Kansas that Brown, after the death of his son, became insane upon this subject; and his proceedings in this affair certainly give countenance to the belief. A wilder and more hopeless project than that in which he embarked cannot well be imagined.

There seems to be no reason for believing that the plot had any extensive ramifications, or that any further danger is to be apprehended. Yet the affair can scarcely fail to startle the public mind in Virginia, and it may have the same effect as Brown's movements had in Missouri, and increase, largely and rapidly, the transfer of slaves from Virginia to the more Southern States. Every such outbreak, from whatever causes it may spring, quickens the public sense of the insecurity of slave property on the borders of the slaveholding States, and so tends to the removal southward of that frontier.

As a matter of course, the violent partisan prints will seek to make the most of the affair. But we see no reason for supposing that it had any connection whatever with any political movement, or that any party can with justice be held responsible for it. It seems to have been the work of a single man,—smarting under a sense of personal wrong, and insanely seeking to avenge them upon a whole community. He will probably pay the penalty of his rash insanity with his life, and leave, we trust, no inheritors of his passion or his fate.

Terrorism in Louisiana.

Louisiana seems to have grown thoroughly tired of the ordinary operations of the law, and through a very extensive district of that State the ruling power is a body of gentlemen composing, a small, compact, and, apparently, irresistible Vigilance Committee. More than a month ago, it would appear that robberies and murders were committed in various parishes with such complete impunity, so far as the regular officers of the law were concerned, that the robbers and murderers, for the better pursuit of their business, organized themselves into a troop, and did their work by wholesale. In process of time, as is usual in such cases, the nuisance became intolerable. Southerners will bear with a good deal of violence and marauding, but there is a point at which their patience breaks down. A Vigilance Committee was organized. The criminals, nothing daunted, fortified themselves in log huts and awaited a siege, and it was only when the Committee came into the field with artillery that they surrendered. They were brought out, and received the favorite punishment in those parts—that of whipping—with greater or less severity, and then, and then only, dispersed.

The Vigilants, however, have not been satisfied with their triumph. They took the administration of the district into their hands, and appear—if the accounts we receive be even half true—to have established a genuine reign of terror. They have since taken upon themselves to purify the whole neighborhood, by driving out or shooting everybody whom they suspect of participation in crime, or outrages, or sympathy with the criminals. A Justice of the Peace has received a severe whipping for issuing a warrant against the captain of the corps. Domiciliary visits are paid at all hours of the night and day—obnoxious individuals are seized in the midst of their families, and either shot down on the spot or banished.

As these proceedings are taken without much preliminary inquiry—without the examination of witnesses, without hearing the accused either in explanation or defence, and doubtless in the majority of cases upon the strength of a vague rumor or malicious denunciation—their effect upon the nerves of the peaceable inhabitants may be imagined. Exposure to the attacks of marauders was bad enough, but the restoration of order seems to be still a worse evil.

By the last accounts the Governor had gone to the disturbed districts and inquired into the matter, but his august presence does not seem to have either awed or reassured anybody, and he has, we believe, gone back to Baton Rouge, with vague intentions of calling the Vigilants to account. A mass of details, some of them really horrible and all [illegible] are furnished about affair by the Louisiana papers, which it is not necessary to repeat. They are the usual incidents of anarchy and mob-law.

If this state of things were reported of the frontier or the mines we should hardly think it necessary to comment upon it; but it has arisen in one of the oldest and longest settled districts in the country, and is one more example of the inability of the law in many portions of the Union to deal with any extraordinary crisis. As long as murders and outrages are committed singly, and by individual criminals, nothing is done. Every man trusts to his rifle for safety, and when that fails him his neighbors hear of his overthrow with pious resignation. It is only where the thing begins to be done on a great scale, and assumes the shape and proportions of an organized raid, that society bestirs itself. But even then no one ever thinks of availing himself of the machinery provided by the law for the repression of crime. The Sheriff and the Courts are thrown aside as old lumber, and the law-breakers are put down by other law-breakers, as violent and unscrupulous in their means, though in pursuit of more laudable ends.

There can hardly be a question about the existence of an alarming tendency all over the Union to despise the legal modes of redressing injuries, and to resort at once to those which nature has placed within everybody's reach. Whether this is due to the result of the maladministration of justice, and consequent loss of confidence in the courts and their officers, or to increasing ferocity of national manners, it is not our present purpose to discuss. Whatever the cause, the thing itself is a sign of the times and worth attention. It has lost none of its importance from being an old story. The spectacle of cities ruled by rowdies, and of whole districts administered by bands of armed men, in times of profound peace, is something which we had better avoid getting used to, as long as we can.

The Registry Law.

There seems to have been a general misapprehension as to the duties to be performed yesterday and to-day under the new Registry Law. We have received communications from various persons, complaining that they found no inspectors ready to enrol their names;—and some are inclined to regard this neglect as indicating a purpose on the part of these officers to prevent a Registry of voters from being made.

The law requires that the Inspectors shall meet on the 18th and 19th days of October;—that one of their number shall be deputed in writing to procure from the County Clerk the last year's *poll list* of their District, with the requisite blank forms, &c.;—and that they shall then proceed to *make a list* of the voters in the District, from the poll list of last year, leaving off the names of such as they may *know* to have removed, and inserting the names of those whom they may know to have since become entitled to vote. This register is to be completed within these two days. Then two days more are allowed for making *four certified copies* of the list,—one of which is to be deposited with the County Clerk,—and another to be *conspicuously posted in the room* in the district where the inspectors meet, and be open to public examination. Then, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2d days of November, they are again to meet and revise these lists:—and *that is the time for electors to attend*, if they find from examination of the lists previously made out, that their names have been omitted.

Yesterday and to-day are, therefore, to be devoted by the Inspectors to making up the Registry from the poll-lists. The fact that only a very small number of the electors in the City attended at the rooms of the Inspectors yesterday proves nothing as to the number of persons who may be registered. By next Saturday the lists are to be posted, and every voter can ascertain whether his name is included or not.

Mischief in Matches.—Science is almost as successful as Satan in finding work for idle hands to do. According to a distinguished statistician in France, the use of lucifer matches has laid an enormous tax on the world, and at the same time robbed it of a great company of tax-payers, by immensely increasing the number of annual conflagrations, and consequently the premiums of insurance against fire. In 1832, according to this authority, the number of accidental fires in France alone amounted to 2,262. In 1838 lucifer matches first began to come into use. In 1854 the number of accidental fires had increased to 10,753, three-fourths of which were traced directly to these domestic incendiaries. Such an impression has been made in the South of France by these lucubrations, that several Departments have petitioned the Government to forbid the continued manufacture of matches. This, of course, the Government is not very likely to do. And there may even be found a few cynical wretches to hint a doubt whether these matches of infernal name and terrestrial fabrication have after all done so much damage in the world as certain other matches reported of celestial origin, which nobody in his senses, (whatever Archbishop Hughes may say to the contrary,) has yet seriously thought of abolishing.

Nevertheless, the careless use of lucifer-matches is a very real evil, and certainly not less of an evil in this land of the largest liberty than in France; and it would be a good service on the part of some competent person, to make an accurate estimate of the ascertained catastrophes to which it yearly gives rise in this single City of New-York.

The Chinese Puzzle.

Mysteries multiply about our Minister in China. After putting him into a box without a lid, Rumor has now taken him out again only to leave him utterly in the clouds. The Chinese correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, writing from the *Powhatan* on the 6th of July, informs us that Mr. Ward had received the day before and on board of that vessel, two white-buttoned Mandarins, bearing a missive from a dignitary, of ominous, but not we trust of prophetic name, the Governor-General Hung, in which he was requested to name a day for coming to the fortified entrance of the Pei-ho, where he would be received and conducted to Tien-tsin for an exchange of treaties, and then *escorted to Peking*, there to deliver the President's letter to the Emperor in person. Governor-General Hung also added that it "gave him great pleasure to be polite to the Americans, as their bearing had always been so friendly to the Chinese. These are fair words, with which the *Ledger* correspondent, however, is evidently disinclined to "butter his parsnips," and he represents himself as entirely mystified by the general attitude of the Chinese diplomatists. The Envoys of France and England were, doubtless, in much the same mental condition. If Mr. Ward should really succeed in reaching the presence of the Celestial Emperor, without being boxed up, bamboozed, or made to perform the Ko-tow, the armed parade of the Anglo-French Embassies off the Pei-ho Forts will have been turned upon Messrs. Bourboulon and Bruce, by the Mandarins, with a classical novelty of Reno de Reno himself. If, on the other hand, Mr. Ward should be trapped at Peking, and kept as a hostage for the good behavior of foreign devils in general, matters will become deeply complicated indeed. This, however, it should be said, is by far the least probable alternative of the two.

The Irkoutsk *Gazette*, the official journal of Russian Siberia, it should be added, assures us (and the intelligence is later than any received from the Pacific) that arrangements had been made at Peking to receive Mr. Ward amicably, but that he would only be presented to the Chief of the Nuy-ko, or Imperial Cabinet, and not to the Emperor at all.

Struggling for a Reputation.

Our neighbor of the *Evening Post* two or three days since published a paragraph concerning the arrest and imprisonment of Madame Mario in Italy, and gave an extract of a letter from her husband, saying:

"We came to Italy in order that I might enlist as a simple soldier for the defence of Central Italy, and that my wife might continue *a correspondence undertaken for the* Evening Post, *one of the principal journals of New-York.*"

We made no comment upon this at the moment, although we knew its untruth,—because we did not then *know* that the pretended extract from Sig. Mario's letter was fabricated. We have since, however, received a full copy of the letter—as follows:

Lugano, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1859.

My Dear Father: Although my wife and myself are indifferent to the calumnies of the *Times*, yet, as you seemed troubled by the letter of the Tuscan correspondent, I wrote to Signor Broffferio to ascertain the truth, and now send you his reply. *We came to Italy in order that I might enlist as a simple soldier for the defence of Central Italy, and that my wife might continue a correspondence undertaken for one of the principal journals of New-York.* During the last two months numbers of individuals, both Republicans and Constitutionals (among others, La Maza, Sterbini, Galletti, Montecchi, De Boue, and Dall' Ongaro, whose only sentiments in common are desire for Italian unity and opposition to *all* foreign aspirants to an Italian throne,) have been imprisoned or banished by the Governors of Tuscany and the Legations—ourselves among the number. After a month's imprisonment, Col. Cipriani, Governor-General of the Legations, assured us in the presence of Dr. Baudera, Director of Police, that he was sorry our political antecedents had compelled him to arrest us at these critical moments; that he now set us at liberty, convinced that no accusation could be laid to our charge.

We are, as you know, Republicans, but above all else we desire the national unity of Italy, and since the national will has manifested itself in favor of that unity, how is it possible that we, in direct opposition to our principles, which profess to respect the national will, should act in an entirely contrary sense? On the 25th July I wrote, at Milan, an article entitled "The Duty of Republicans." It was published in the *Pensiero ed Azione* on the 10th August, and concludes with those words: "Brother Republicans, let us preserve our political faith, and the right to spread it by peaceful means, respecting, meanwhile, the national will. But now let us hasten to take up arms loyally and frankly, *our leader* Victor Emanuel." Rest assured, my dear father, that the only conspirators in Central Italy are priests, Austrians, and chiefly a certain august personage who desires to place the crown of Etruria on the head of his cousin, and thus render Central Italy an Imperial field.

Ever your affectionate son,
ALBERTO MARIO.

It seems from this text of the letter that the *Post* inserted its own name in the original;—and this was done not only without authority, but in direct violation of the truth. Mme. Mario went to Italy as one of the correspondents of the New-York Times,—and was not to write for any other New-York paper. The *Post* says her imprisonment has prevented her writing for its columns. She has written regularly, however, for the Times, and her letters have been published in our columns from the very commencement of the war. We have relied upon her for reports of the *Republican* side of the Italian question; and from her close alliance with that party she has been able to give us more full, accurate and early intelligence concerning the movements of Garibaldi, Kossuth, Mazzini, and other well-known liberals, than have reached the public, on either side of the ocean, from any other quarter.

We have still one or two letters from Madame Mario which have been anticipated by the progress of events:—but the one we publish in another column shows the absurdity of the *Post's* plea for the absence of her letters from its columns. It gives, also, a new and very interesting account of the movements of Mazzini in Central Italy.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's opera of "Ernani" will be produced here to-night. Two members of the new company will make their *débûts* as *Ernani* and *Carlo*—Signor Stigelli and Signor Ferri. The new prima donna, Mlle. Cresomano, will also make her second appearance on this occasion.

Winter Garden.—A new piece of comicality called "Chamooni III." will be produced here to-night for the first time. All the comic force of the company will be called out.

Wallack's Theatre.—A very lively revival was effected here, last night, to the intense satisfaction of a large audience. The medium was Moncrieff's old drama of "Rochester," rechristened for the occasion and called "The Fast Men of the Olden Time." The dramatist who has adapted the old play to the requirements of Mr. Wallack's stage, preserves a modest silence on the subject of his name. He has done his work well. Three exceedingly sprightly acts, of about an hour each, afford abundant merriment, and amuse heartily without taxing the attention otherwise than through the eyes, and then only with pleasant forms and bright pictures.

There are probably five thousand plays exactly like this in plot, or rather in the specialty of having no plot at all. The name of Rochester suggests intrigue, and intrigue, whilst it leads to situations and development of character, does not, as a general thing, form a sufficient motive for grand actions. There are consequently any quantity of situations in this most amusing piece, some of them truly admirable in their ingenuity, and all uproariously funny. The work has been rehearsed so efficiently that there was not the slightest tardiness in any of the points. There is a string of characters, but character painting was not Mr. Moncrieff's forte. All his men and women are made for the playbill, and on models that can be found on playbills from time immemorial. In the present instance they are all amusing, which is, at all events, is one of the happiest strokes of characterisation that an author can achieve. Few people would expect a play so brilliant in all its details from the pen of the author of the "Cataract of the Ganges."

Any description of the situations would, of course, be as uninteresting as would a description of a glass of champagne. We may briefly state, however, that they are full of life and vivacity, bordering on the farcical sometimes, ubt not more so than is justifiable under excitement. A good idea of the "Fast Men" can be formed by those who saw "Giralda" last season. In ingenuity of construction and in the humor of opposing intrigues it very much resembles that work.

The play appears to have drawn forth the heartiest coöperation of Mr. Wallack's company. Every artist in the Theatre has something to do in it. Necessarily the parts are, in most instances, unworthy of the talent that is lavished on them; but the satisfaction of the audience at a disposition so perfect is greatly enhanced thereby. Mr. Lester Wallack as *Rochester* was excellent, and received abundant support from the *Buckingham* of Mr. Brougham. Mr. Blake has an amusing part—a sort of Parochial Partington—and made it doubly amusing by his infinite native humor. Mrs. Hoey as the *Countess* was most charmingly costumed and played with a graceful vivacity peculiarly suitable to the part. Every one, indeed, played well and contributed more or less to a most emphatic success. The piece ends with a rural *fête* very prettily realized. Mr. Lester Wallack was called out and announced that the "Fast Men" would be played every night.

One of the most delightful features at this house is the orchestra. There is no establishment in the City where the music is so good. Mr. Robert Stoepel, the conductor, is one of the ablest musicians in America and knows the seeret of popularity. He has written some very pretty music for the new play.

Important from China.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

U. S. Ship Powhatan,
Off the Pei-ho, July 6, 1859.

MINISTER WARD'S PROGRESS TOWARD PEKING—LATEST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

We were greatly hurried with our letters yesterday, and now have another opportunity of writing *in time to catch the mail.* I therefore send this as a P. S. to my letter. The news is quite important, and will not reach any other journal I think. I cannot understand the present attitude of Chinese diplomatists towards us, but shall be able to give light, perhaps, after our visit to Peking, which now seems determined. Messrs. Bruce and Bourboulon have both remonstrated (the latter on the 4th, the former yesterday, 5th,) in a friendly manner with Mr. Ward, object being to deter him from going to Peking. Of course he has but one course, to have his treaty exchanged whenever it can be accomplished with dignity to our Government.

P. S.—July 6.—Another opportunity to "catch the mail," enables me to add the news of the last day.

Finding, yesterday, that our "junk" was getting [illegible] Governor-General Hung had received the letter of the American Minister, and would be at the fortified entrance, seven miles to the north of the Pei-ho, to meet upon any day that he, Mr. Ward, might select. Thence he would be conducted to Tientsin, where the treaties could be exchanged, and after that he would be escorted to Peking, there to deliver the President's letter to the Emperor in person. He gave Governor-General Hung great pleasure to be polite to the Americans, their bearing had always been so friendly.

The foregoing is what [illegible] tells us it contained, and the same authority says [illegible] Friday, the 8th, is the day appointed for the interview. I shall know better what to think of this [illegible] after I have been to Peking. The English Minister and several of the squadron return to Shanghai to-day. W. H.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Delancey-street Shooting Case.—The affray between John Carpenter and Thos. Chevers, at a late hour on Monday night, in which the latter was dangerously wounded in the left side, grew out an affidavit made by Carpenter, respecting the disturbances at the late Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, in which several of Chevers' friends were implicated. The parties met at a porter-house on the corner of Clinton and Delancey streets, and after conversing together for some time Chevers expressed an opinion that the course of Carpenter had not been honorable in the matter, and he would not believe him under oath. Upon this blows were exchanged, and a regular fight was progressing on the sidewalk, when Carpenter's wife came up and endeavored to separate the belligerents. In the scuffle the woman was knocked down and Carpenter alleges that Chevers kicked her while she lay on the walk. This brutality towards his wife induced Carpenter, according to his own statement, to use his revolver. Four shots were fired, only one of which took effect. The Police coming up, arrested Carpenter and took him to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, whither the wounded man was also conveyed for medical aid. Subsequently, Chevers, who is foreman of Engine Company No. 41, was removed to the Engine-house, where he still remains. Carpenter's statement that his wife was knocked down and kicked by Chevers, the latter unqualifiedly denies. The case will be investigated by Justice Brennan.

The German Sunday Meeting.—Mr. Gustav Schwab, who presided with so much dignity and ease at the great meeting of Germans at the Cooper Institute, instead of being from "Philadelphia," as one reporter stated, or a "Reverend," as the *Herald* has it, is a German merchant of the highest respectability, of the well-known firm of Oelrichs & Co., Broad-street. He is the son of one of the most esteemed poets of Germany, and is connected with some of the best circles here. We regret that the *Staats Zeitung* should attempt to break the force of this important demonstration by the manifestly incorrect representation that "two-thirds of the meeting consisted of Americans." Unhappily no company of *Americans* can roll out the grand old German chorals in such style as they were executed by 1,200 or 1,500 voices on Sunday night. Besides the forty or fifty American clergymen and laymen on the platform, it was clear to every observer that there was scarce a sprinkling of Americans in the house. Hundreds came; but learning that the proceedings were to be in the German language, they left the house. We trust that respectable German organ will give its countrymen the benefit of their own impressive demonstration, and not seek to make the false impression that it was an English audience that listened with such interest to eloquent German speeches, and passed German resolutions.

Sale of Mr. Robb's Pictures.—The sale of the large collection of paintings which composed the private gallery of the late James Robb, Esq., of New-Orleans, was commenced, last night, in the National Academy in Tenth-street. Though the attendance of connoisseurs was large the bidding was not spirited. Of the pictures which brought the highest prices, the following may be mentioned: "Landscape and Waterfall," and its companion, by Huntingdon, $140 each; "Landscape and Cattle," by John Francis Van Blomen, $250 each; "Arrival of the Diligence," by De Marne, $240; "Four in Hand," by Carl Vernet, $245; "Holy Family," by Andrea del Sarto, $215; "Falls of Tivoli" and "Falls of Terni," by Joseph Vernet, $345 each; "Defence of Susannah before the Elders," by Le Brun, $425; "Anointing the Feet of Christ," (water color,) by Corbould, $740; "Monastery in Madrid," (water color,) by Louis Haghens, $950; "Christ and St. John with Angels," by Rubens & Snyders, was bought by Mr. Harrison, of Philadelphia, for $2,000; and Herring's "English Farm Yard" was knocked down to Mr. Ridgeley for $1,475. All the more costly paintings once belonged to the collection of Joseph Bonaparte.

Children Going to the West.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. C. C. Tracy, of the Children's Aid Society, left New-York for the West, with a large and interesting company, neatly clothed for the journey and all in excellent hope and spirits. They were mostly boys, from 12 to 16 years of age. The majority were without parents, and had experienced much hardship for months previous to their having found their way to the office of the Children's Aid Society. One honest boy of 15 years had come a long distance in search of the "Children's Friends," that he might be provided with a home in the West; he had been unwilling to remain any longer as a burden on his mother, who had toiled for his support since his father's death. This high-minded lad will prosper in his new home. Donations of clothing are very acceptable at the office of the Children's Aid Society.

Review of the Eighth Regiment.—The annual inspection of the Eighth Regiment took place yesterday in the Washington Parade Ground. The returns made to the Inspector of the number of companies and men actually present, showed the following aggregate: Eight companies, 6 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 29 Sergeants, 19 Corporals, 16 drummers and 221 privates. Gen. Hall and staff were present and were also subjected to inspection. The Regiment acknowledged his presence by inviting him to review them, which he did.

Tammany Society.—A special meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening at the Old Wigwam, called for the initiation of Mr. William H. Brown, the editor of the Washington *Constitution*, who came on specially to be inducted into the mysteries of the ancient order. Although Mr. Brown has thus made acquaiated with the significance of the various emblems of the Society, it is to be hoped that he will not be tempted to draw editorial inspiration from the "waters of the great spring."

Aurora Borealis.—Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, there was quite a brilliant exhibition of boreal light, though nothing to compare with the displays which occurred a few weeks since. It was principally confined to a few shafts of white light, extending almost to the zenith, and tinged occasionally with the crimson hue peculiar to displays of this character.

Exempt Firemen.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Associated and Exempt Firemen was held last evening in Firemen's Hall. The gathering was not large. In the absence of the President, Mr. Ockerhausen called the assemblage to order. Several new members were proposed, the regular dues were paid, and after the transaction of other routine business, the meeting adjourned.

Liquor Dealers.—The monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association took place, last evening, at Hilderbrands', (in Hester-street, and was pretty fully attended. The various reports from the officers of the Association were presented, discussed and approved. No business of public interest was transacted.

Prof. Mitchel gives the second of his brilliant series of Lectures this evening, at the Cooper Institute.

Police Reports.

The Murder in Grand-street.—An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner Jackman, upon the body of Samuel Reeves, an express driver, who was mortally wounded on Monday evening in Grand-street, near Broadway. The following testimony was taken:

James Armstrong deposed—I reside at No. 143 Mulberry-street, and know John McCue, the prisoner, by sight; I was well acquainted with deceased; while I stood on the corner of Grand and Crosby streets I noticed McCue run out of a corner grocery and pick up a brick, which he attempted to throw at deceased, but was prevented by me; an hour afterwards deceased and three others were sitting by a window in Gunnihg's saloon, and the prisoner came up; as soon as he saw deceased he exclaimed, "I can lick you!" Reeves replied, went out to the prisoner, and, I believe, struck him in the face; McCue immediately drew

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Appointment of Registrars—Repairs to Ballot-Boxes.

The Board of Supervisors, at its regular meeting, yesterday, appointed George Canfield (Dem.) a Registrar for the Fifteenth Ward, Ninth District, in place of Charles Waters, (Dem.,) resigned.

A communication was received from James T. Barnes, (Dem.,) one of the Registrars for the Fifteenth Ward, Seventh District, setting forth that his two colleagues in the District had declined to act; that he, by the advice of the County Clerk and Supervisor Berry, had gone on with the work, and appointed a clerk, and asking that two more Registrars be appointed for the District. The Board accordingly appointed Jireh Bull (Dem.) and Richard C. McCormick (Rep.) Registrars for that District.

John T. Burley, (Dem.,) Registrar for the Fifth Ward, Fourth District, sent in his resignation, and Thomas Freeman (Rep.) was appointed in his stead.

George F. Randolph, (Amer.) was appointed Registrar in the Fifth Ward, Fifth District, in place of Peter M. Schenck, (Dem.,) not a resident.

Hiram Merit (Rep.) was appointed Registrar for the Seventeenth Ward, Seventh District, in place of James A. Carolin, (Dem.,) who is out of town.

Samuel Truesdale (Dem.) was appointed a Registrar for the Eighth Ward, Fourth District, in place of John Butterworth, (Dem.,) resigned.

The Board adopted a resolution appropriating $450 "to defray the expense of the Police Commissioners [illegible] the cartage, examination and repairs of ballot-[illegible] and the purchase of new ones, if necessary, for [illegible]ember and December elections, and also for [illegible]otices for the same."

[illegible] resolved to pay the bills of William H. [illegible] and others, amounting to $301 30, for [illegible] & Co., [illegible]ery furnished the County. [illegible] and stationery. [illegible]ned to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

The Board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE TO BE EQUALIZED—OPENING OF A QUARRY, ETC.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda, yesterday afternoon, the President, Governor Dugro, in the chair. The following is a summary of the weekly report:

Number remaining, Oct. 8, 1859		7,473
Number admitted, Oct. 8, 1850		1,722
Total		9,195
Died	35	
Discharged	1,460	
Sent to Penitentiary	177	
Sent to State Prison	4	1,676
Number remaining, Oct. 15, 1859		7,519
Increase		46

The Superintendent of the Workhouse (not the Warden of the Lunatic Asylum, as before reported,) of whose failure to report the particulars of the recent homicide of one of the inmates by a man who proved to be a lunatic, the Governors complained, reported, regretting that he had not done so the week before. He stated that Driscoll, who killed McGee, had been received into the institution but a few days before the occurrence, and that he had not given any evidence of insanity in the presence of the keepers until the killing, which occurred at 12 midnight, and during the changing of the watch.

The following resolution was offered by Governor Brevoort, and adopted.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to report to this Board the amount of compensation allowed to the head of the several institutions and the employes, and what changes are necessary, if any, to be made, in order to secure an equal distribution of official position, as originally contemplated at the organization of the Board of Governors.

Governors Breuninghausen, Townsend, Smith and Bailey were appointed a Committee.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Lunatic Asylum be authorized to proceed at once to open the quarry south of the lodge, and cause the same to be worked for stone for the proposed new Lunatic Asylum, and that $1,000 be appropriated therefor out of the appropriation for buildings for that institution.

The Board then adjourned.

WORKING OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

Delays at the Polling Places—Low Character of Some of the Localities—Small Number Registered.

A new order of things was instituted in City Politics yesterday. Citizens have been so long accustomed to going to the polls and depositing their votes unquestioned and without any complicated preliminaries, that it is difficult for them to comprehend the fact, while the election is yet three weeks in the future, that it is necessary for them to submit to a *quasi* naturalization process. The public are already fully informed of the manner in which the Supervisors have attempted to defeat the objects of the new law, and when they came to search out the localities designated in the list published in the Times yesterday, they found that the Aldermen and Councilmen had proved themselves worthy coadjutors of the Board which the Legislators at Albany attempted to elevate above political bias. Much feeling was created in the upper Wards by what appeared to be unnecessary delay on the part of the Registrars in proceeding to business. Those whose duties called them down town early in the day were obliged to trust to returning early enough in the evening to perform a duty which they would have preferred to discharge in the morning. Those who could wait until a later hour before leaving their homes, found that it was no trifling task to hunt up the places assigned for the meeting of the Registrars. When they did find them, to their surprise they discovered that no facilities whatever had been provided for the performance of the necessary duty.

In the upper Wards, up to 11 o'clock, no blanks had been received, and hundreds of voters in consequence, were compelled to depart without accomplishing their purpose. Until Monday, the intention of the County Clerk had been to give the poll-lists only to the chairmen of the various Boards, but afterwards it was determined to give them to any one who came authorized to receive them. Usually, as soon as the Boards of Registration were organized, a requisition directed to the County Clerk for the necessary stationery, forms and documents, was signed by each registrar, and armed with this, the chairman, or one of his colleagues, proceeded to the County Clerk's office and procured them. It was because the Registrars did not meet till 6 o'clock, and considerable time was expended in organizing and in the journey to the City Hall and back, that the Boards in the upper Wards did not get fairly at work till the day was far advanced. On or before election day the County Clerk always sends the books and papers to be used at the various polling places, the Station-houses in each Ward, so that they can at hand when the polls are opened. Why the same system was not pursued with regard to the poll-lists and other necessary documents required by the Registrars was a question that exercised many minds.

Comparatively few were registered yesterday, owing, in a great measure, to the delays that we have spoken of, but partly to their own indifference, and partly to the disgust with which decent people generally viewed the whole of the arrangements, by the Supervisors and the Common Council, for carrying out the provisions of the act. The places designated for the meetings of the Registrars in various Wards were, in a great many cases, low liquor shops. This was the case more particularly in the lower Wards, in some of which the registration took place in localities not advertised by direction of the Common Council. The men appointed to record the names of voters were not, as they should have been, men of well-known standing and worth. In many of the districts, last evening, the Registrars ceased their labors as early as 6½ o'clock, while very few were at work after 8 o'clock. This irregularity in closing made it absolutely impossible to form an accurate idea of the number who had their names enrolled. The lists will be kept open to-day, in all districts where more than 400 votes were polled last year.

THE LATE DAVID C. BRODERICK.

Meeting of the Ex-Members of Howard Engine Company No. 34—Senator Douglas Invited to Deliver a Funeral Oration.

The ex-members of Howard Engine Company No. 34, and several warm personal friends of the late David C. Broderick, United States Senator from California, assembled last night at the engine-house of the Company to initiate proceedings in honor of his memory, and to express their deep feelings of indignation relative to his tragical fate. Mr. Broderick joined No. 34 on Sept. 7, 1838, and before he left the City for California, for a considerable period, held the position of Foreman of the Company. That he was much beloved in that office, and in his general relationship to his comrades, was manifested at the meeting last night. All his surviving associates in the City—nearly all of them ex-members—were present, with others who had never been associated with him in a public capacity, but who warmly cherished him in private life. The exterior of the building was attired with more than the usual mourning emblems. The engine was deeply craped. On the chairman's table the fireman's cap (very much battered) which he wore, and the trumpet which he carried as Foreman, were conspicuous, covered with crape. The trumpet bore the inscription:

"Presented to David C. Broderick, as a mark of esteem, by the volunteers, Dec. 16, 1841."

The Chair was taken by Mr. Radcliffe, an Ex-Member, and an intimate friend of the late Senator, who, after a few remarks, announcing the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. George Wilkes, who read the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence, in His inscrutable wisdom, to permit our dearly beloved friend, and former associate, the Hon. David C. Broderick, to fall by the hand of an assassin; and, whereas, our hearts are still filled with the memory of those noble qualities which distinguished him equally in public and private life, both at home and abroad; and, whereas our earliest recollections of him are associated with the time when he served with us as a member, and subsequently as the Foreman of this Company, sharing with us the labors and perils of our public duty; therefore

Resolved, That we receive with poignant grief and profound sorrow the intelligence of the untimely death of our friend and associate, who has fallen a victim to the passions and prejudices of a community which he had served with honor to himself and benefit to the State; and that we feel called upon, as his earliest friends, to take the initiative in such action as may be due to his memory, to the sentiment of this community in relation to his public services, his private virtues and his last great sacrifice to principle.

Resolved, That in observing the career of Mr. Broderick from the time he left this City till his accession to the high position of United States Senator from California, it has also been our pride to notice that the unwavering integrity, the firm course, the simplicity of bearing, the sincerity of effort, and spontaneous generosity of heart which characterized him when here among us, remained with him through all the fluctuations of his fortunes, and shone as conspicuously after the country had recognized him as a statesman as when sitting modestly in our little circle, and discussing our comparatively inferior affairs. Faithful to duty, unswerving in friendship, resolute in principle and never weary of well doing, his loss cannot be supplied to his country, nor the spot made vacant which holds his memory in our hearts.

Resolved, That while we express our grief for Mr. Broderick's death, we regard it as our duty to denounce the cold-blooded manner in which he was slain (after he had been, by an accident, disarmed) as a deliberate assassination, and so far from being warranted by any law of civilization, honor, or fair dealing, was worthy only of the most barbarous times, and the most savage and degraded social sentiment.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements, and to correspond with the various Fire Companies of this City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn, with a view to a public and imposing expression of respect and sorrow for the untimely death of the man whose lofty abilities and virtues may be pointed out by them with pride, and the most active energies of whose nature were always, when abroad, devoted to the vindication and defence of the character and institutions of this and adjoining cities.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt and respectful thanks to Col. Baker, the gifted orator, who presided at the obsequies of Senator Broderick in San Francisco, and we hereby order that his eloquent and appropriate address be engrossed on parchment, and enrolled among the archives of our Company.

These resolutions were, on motion, adopted. The Chairman then introduced the Hon. John J. Hoff, of California, who spoke warmly of the public and private virtues of the deceased. He moved that the Fire Companies of Staten Island, Jersey City and Hoboken should also be invited, in addition to those of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, to assist in the contemplated ceremonies. The motion was at once seconded and carried.

Mr. Wilkes suggested that a letter should be written to Senator Stephen A. Douglas, inviting him to visit this City and deliver an oration on the occasion of the contemplated funeral pageant. A Committee was appointed to correspond with Senator Douglas to that effect, consisting of the Hon. John J. Hoff, Messrs. George Wilkes, James Miller, William Dodge and John Phelan. The meeting then adjourned, subject to a call of the Chair.

THE FULTON BANK DEFALCATION.

Discharge of Wm. J. Lane, Jr.—His Rearrest on another Complaint.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Justice Osborn in the case of Wm. J. Lane, Jr., the defaulting transfer clerk of the Fulton Bank. Forgery was the offence charged, but the magistrate did not consider the evidence sufficient to sustain the allegation and he accordingly dismissed it. Lane was immediately rearrested, and committed for examination on a charge of obtaining the funds of the Bank by means of false and fraudulent pretences.

Mr. Holmes, of counsel for Lane, accused the Bank with breaking its faith in the matter. They had consented that if the charge of forgery were dismissed, no other complaint should be made, while now a trap had been sprung upon the defendant in preferring a complaint for false pretences. He hoped there would be no delay in bringing this new charge to an investigation, for the aged father of the accused had been prostrated upon a bed of sickness by the torturing suspense he had suffered, and should he continue much longer to be harassed by the uncertainty of his son's fate, fears were entertained that apoplexy, paralysis or insanity would ensue.

The decision of the Judge was as follows:

I must confess that at the outset of the proceedings in this case I felt great embarrassment, arising from the fact that the details of the transactions in which the accused had been engaged, were not sufficiently explicit to enable either the counsel for the prosecution or myself to determine what specific offence (if any) had been committed. A careful reading of the statute, and of the authorities applicable to the present case, resulted in the conviction that if Lane could be held at all, it must be under the 35th section of chap. 1, part 4 of the Revised Statutes. A statement of facts having been agreed upon by the respective counsel, the only duty left for me to perform is to give that interpretation to the section which I consider conformable to the legislative intent. That section is in the following words:

"Every person who, with intent to defraud, shall make any false entry, or shall falsely alter any entry made in any book of accounts kept by any moneyed corporation within this State, or in any book of accounts kept by any such corporation or its officers, and delivered, or intended to be delivered, to any person dealing with such corporation, by which any pecuniary obligation, claim or credit shall be, or shall purport to be, discharged, diminished, increased, created, or in any manner affected, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of forgery in the third degree."

It is contended by counsel for the defence that but one class of books is referred to in the law, viz.: those kept between the Bank or its officer, and dealers with the Bank or Corporation, and the entries are mentioned in connection with a delivery, or contemplated delivery, in contradistinction to the preceding (34) section in which no delivery, or intention to deliver, is mentioned, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the books referred to in the 34th section are the permanent and exclusive property of the State, and are not, under any circumstances, to pass out of its possession.

On the other hand the Counsel for the prosecution argues that it is only the latter clause of the 35th section commencing with the word "or" that refers to books passing between the Bank and to dealers, and that the first clause has no relation to such books as are delivered, or intended to be delivered. This seems to me a strained construction of the statute, the evident intention of the Legislature being (as I conceive) to protect the public as dealers, with moneyed corporations in this State. *I look upon the repetition of the words "books of account, &c.," as in fact surplusage connected with the new words "or its officers," which in any view were unnecessary, as books kept by officers of a Bank, as such, are in judgment of law kept by the Bank.*

I have been referred by counsel for the prosecution to the Revisers' note on section 35, which is as follows:

"The entries specified in the section are not *instruments* of another, as they have no signatures, and these offences therefore rest upon the common law. It is conceived that the extension proposed is very necessary, as well to guard the public as those institutions which are compelled to trust so much to their subordinates."

These Revisers' notes are sometimes relied on in construing statutes, but it does not follow that the sense in which they understood a law is that adopted by the Legislature, or which the language warrants. It is supposed that the Revisers contemplated protection to the Banks as against their subordinates, as well as protection to the public. But the "any person" mentioned in the section would apply to a stranger as well as a clerk. And I understand the Revisers to mean that, by making it a crime to alter any book issued by a Bank, the latter would be protected against a fraud by a *Dealer*, who might, for example, falsely increase the amount of a deposit in his pass-book, or enter a sum never deposited. The Revisers are, to my mind, clearly mistaken if they meant to say that such entries were the subject of forgery at common law. See *Wharton's Criminal Law, 4th Ed. sec.* 1,365. Ordinarily, the instrument forged must, in some way, have been uttered in order to complete the offence. *Archbold's Treatise*, 3 vol. p. 547; and this writer defines this to mean "to offer, utter, dispose of, or put off (3*d volume, 6th Ed.*, 536.) The forgery at common law consisted of some "writing," and the forged instrument was to be at least in the possession of the forger, and used by him, or retained with the intent to use it. And it was to resemble in some way a veritable writing, or be an alteration of one; 3*d Green C. of Er., sec.* 105; and the imitation or alteration must have been "capable of deceiving persons using ordinary observation." False entries or fraudulent alterations of records or securities without respect to uttering or imitation, were made crimes by a series of English Statutes, of which a list will be found in Archiboid, at pages 308 to 311. Amongst the instances are forging an entry, &c., in the books of the Bank of England or South Sea Company.

I do not consider that the Legislature have made it forgery to make a false entry or falsely to alter an entry made in a book of a bank kept within its place of business, and never delivered nor intended to be delivered. *And if it be deemed remarkable that such a provision should have been omitted, the surprise is just as great in reference to merchants, and large Banking-houses, or Trust Companies, to none of which could the 35th section possibly apply.*

In conclusion, from the interpretation I have deemed it my duty to give to the 35th section, after a patient hearing of the able and lucid exposition of the law by some of the most learned and experienced members of the bar, I feel compelled to declare that although the prisoner has unquestionably committed a gross moral fraud, I do not perceive that he has made himself amenable to a criminal prosecution, and must therefore discharge him from custody.

The complaint for false pretences embraces seventeen charges. After the evidence of John T. Van Wyck, receiving teller of the Bank, had been taken in regard to one of them, a mutual agreement of counsel was made that the affidavits entered on the charge of forgery should be used in evidence on that of false pretences. A further hearing will be had on Saturday.

Murder at Sea.

The bark *Said Ben Sultan*, Captain Ward, from Zanzibar *via* Mozambique, arrived at Salem, Mass., Monday. On August 17, Capt. Henry Edwards, who went to Zanzibar in command of the *M. Shepard*, returning as a passenger in the *Sultan*, went to the galley for the purpose of lighting his pipe. Immediately thereafter cries were heard of "Get off of me," "Let me alone," &c., and soon Capt. Edwards rushed from the galley with Harris, the cook of the vessel, in hot pursuit. Harris had a large knife in his hand with which he had inflicted three or four wounds in the region of Capt. E.'s heart. Capt. E. died in about ten minutes. His assailant surrendered himself and was heavily ironed. He asserted that he had frequently been abused by his victim, and that he committed the deed through exasperation. Capt. Edwards had maintained the reputation of a quiet, peaceable man, and nothing had been observed in his conduct toward the negro which justified the assault.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The hearing of the case of William Harris, colored cook of bark *Said Ben Sultan*, who is charged with the murder of Captain Edwards of Salem, has been postponed till Saturday. Harris hails from Baltimore.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Plymouth Lectures.—Mr. George W. Curtis delivered the second lecture of this course last evening, to a fair audience, in Mr. Beecher's Church. His subject was "The Present Aspect of the Slavery Question," which he treated purely from a political point of view, basing his sentiments, however, wholly upon the moral character of Slavery, and the utter impossibility of ignoring its inherent wickedness and injustice in any scheme of action upon it. The first portion of the lecture was made up of references to the opinions of the fathers of the Republic, cited in refutation of the sentiments of Mr. Douglas and the Supreme Court. The 'present aspect' of the controversy was that of a direct conflict of ecnscience between the supporters of Slavery on one side, and its opponents on the other—this sharp moral antagonism having been given to it by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850. The whole country is now divided between Pro-Slavery men and Abolitionists, the Republicans being only another wing of the Anti-Slavery army, and differing from the Abolitionists not in principle, but only in method,—not as to the removal of Slavery, but only as to the manner of doing it. He did not regard it as merely a Territorial Party, and acknowledged the tendency of such a conflict as was pending on this subject to a division of the Union,—but did not see how this could alter the duty of any conscientious man in regard to it. The lecture was written in the elegant and piquant style which has made Mr. Curtis so popular an author, and was read with a graceful and effective delivery. Mr. C.'s voice is wonderfully musical, and modulated with remarkable skill. Mr. Beecher delivers the next lecture of this course.

The Proposed Base Ball Match.—A number of base ball players met in the Union Hotel, Brooklyn, last evening, to take some steps towards bringing about a match with the All England Eleven Cricketers. The Chairman was directed to call a meeting of the Presidents of all the Clubs belonging to the National Association for Thursday evening next, to consider the subject.

The Registry Law.—The different polling places throughout the city were opened yesterday for the purpose of registering the names of legal voters. There were but few applicants, but it is supposed there will be more to-day in the districts where the Registrars are allowed by law to keep the lists open.

Second District Judicial Convention.—George G. Reynolds, of Kings County, was yesterday nominated by the Republicans and Americans in the Second Judicial District as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Fifth Assembly District.—Mr. Andrus, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fifth District, has withdrawn, and Thomas H. Redding, Republican, has come forward as an independent candidate in the same District.

Brooklyn Courts.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 16, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53. *City Court*—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 42, 10, 45, 7, 48, 9, 21, 49, 50, 51.

A Correction—Engine Company No. 40.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your morning edition I notice an article stating that the members of Engine Company No. 40 had been engaged in a riot. Allow me to contradict the statement through your valuable journal, as neither I nor any others, the members, know anything about it.

JAMES CANFIELD,
Foreman Engine Company No. 40.

PERSONAL.

Col. Robert Treat, of Frankfort Mills, Me., while standing on one of his wharves on Marsh River giving directions to his workmen, slipped and fell a distance of nearly fifteen feet. The tide being out, his head struck upon a rock, and he was so much injured that he died about forty minutes afterwards. He began life a poor but hardworking, industrious man, and by his energy acquired an estate valued at a quarter of a million of dollars. He was 66 years of age.

Lola Montez returned to this City on Monday, by the steamer *Hammonia*, from Hamburg. She has been absent about a year, visiting Ireland and England, and delivering lectures on the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the session of the County Court and Court of Sessions in Cortland last week, Edwin Adams was tried upon an indictment found in 1857, for breaking jail and assisting Leroy W. Brown to escape from jail. He was found guilty and remanded to jail to await his sentence. As Sheriff Baldwin and Deputy Haynes were taking him down through the front hall of the Court-house, about 9 o'clock P. M., he sprang away from them, dashed out through the door, jumped from the platform over the sidewalk, and rapidly made for the woods. The Sheriff with his *posse commitatus* pursued him, but he has not yet been found. A reward of $50 has been offered for his recovery.

John Sullivan, of Thompsonville, Conn., who nearly murdered his wife last year, and was committed temporarily to State Prison, on the ground of insanity, was discharged last Tuesday, in the opinion of the officers "fully recovered from his insanity." No sooner was he set at liberty than he returned to Thompsonville, and on Saturday committed a savage assault upon a Mr. Wallahan, and his wife and daughter. He was arrested after a violent resistance.

A son of Charles Davis, No. 270 South Eutaw-street, Baltimore, is reported as suffering from reptiles in his stomach. He is daily prostrated by the most terrible spasms and sensations of choking, occasioned by the reptiles crawling into his throat. The unfortunate lad has become idiotic, and frequently attempts to inflict violent injury upon himself and members of the family, rendering his confinement necessary.

The total number of students in all the departments of Harvard University, at the present time, is 839. There are 15 resident graduates, 21 divinity students, 75 scientific students (exclusive of the resident graduates, and members of the other professional schools who attend the scientific lectures), 140 medical, and 166 law students. The undergraduates number 451. There are 107 Seniors, 84 Juniors, 112 Sophomores, and 128 Freshmen.

A colored boy was stabbed, in Baltimore, on Saturday night, in a most unprovoked manner, by one of a party of young rowdies. The weapon, a sheath-knife, passed into the breast to the depth of six or seven inches beneath the left collar bone, severing an artery, and causing a flow of blood, which came near resulting fatally.

Between Sunday, the 8th inst., and Friday, the 14th, some parties broke into the Episcopal Church on Dundas-street, Toronto, west of the River Humber, and took away several table-cloths and other articles. The Communion service plate was bored, and the scoundrels, finding it to be only plated silver, left it with a memorandum in a prayer-book that they were sorry it was not silver.

Ticknor & Fields paid $10,000 for the *Atlantic Monthly*; Francis H. Underwood, the former editor of the Magazine, has been nominated for Clerk of the Criminal Courts in Boston.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensories and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and Marsh, Corliss & Co., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS.
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown. Acts immediately, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair-Cutting in styles and workmanship unequaled at No. 1 Barclay-st.

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead" that he can't appreciate those three-cent Cigars and that fine Gin at 2s. per bottle, and Port 4s., sold at No. 37 Fulton-st.?

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

A New Style.
THE MAGENTA HAT.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

We beg to call the attention of our friends at this season of the year to the stock of Underclothing in our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department, consisting of
EXTRA HEAVY
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, warranted genuine, made to our own order, at Shaker Village, New-Hampshire,
18 Thread Silk, very heavy.
12 Thread Silk, very heavy.
9 Thread Silk, medium.
Scotch, all Wool, very heavy.
English Cashmere, very heavy.
Norfolk Hosiery Company's All Wool, very heavy.
English Merino, very heavy.
English Merino, medium.
Extra Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Merino, (English,) heavy and medium.
Cotton Flannel, (English,) heavy and medium.
In all the above goods we have full assortments of sizes, both in Shirts and Drawers, being as good, if not the very largest and best to be found in any retail house in the City.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PREMIUM
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO
Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
This is the greatest tonic of the age, and has never failed in getting the first premium at every State Fair ever held in the United States where it has been exhibited. The premium may be seen in the show window at BARNES & PARK'S store, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers and proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Caution.
The undersigned caution all persons against infringing upon their patent for a
DOUBLE-CONE PENCIL-SHARPENER,
by either making, vending, or using without authority, as they are determined to prosecute all violations of their right. The only genuine article is manufactured by J. W. Strange & Co., of Bangor, Maine, and for which Cook, Merritt & Brown, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York, wholesale stationers, &c., are the sole agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed. Each sharpener is marked, "Pat'd in U. S. and Eng., Sept. 22 and Dec. 13, 1857."
Bangor, Me., March 2, 1859.
JOSEPH W. STRANGE.
SAMUEL DARLING.

COOK, MEREITT & BROWN invite the attention of wholesale dealers to the above useful and superior article, as well as their premium series of Windsor and Clifton Mills Paper, and a carefully selected all stock of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Also, sole agents for Green's Ink Eraser, Hicks & Burnet's Patent Elastic Inkstands, Burnet's Patent Slate Pencil Sharpener, Platt's Patent Portable Press, and manufacturers' agents for the sale of Pennsylvania Slates, &c.

Chemistry and Materia Medica.
LECTURES OF THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The regular course of instruction will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, with an introductory lecture on Chemistry, by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., at the Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The course on Materia Medica and Pharmacy will commence at the same place on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., with an introductory lecture by Prof. George Thurber, M. D. Tickets may be had of A. Cushman, No. 941 Broadway, corner 22d-st.; Thos. T. Green, Broadway, corner 14th-st., and Wm. Wright, No. 121 Maiden-lane.

Ladies' Winter Shoes.—A great stock, elegant and excellent fabrics, and uniformly low prices, have rendered Cantrell's boot and shoe establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., universally popular. Men, women, and children, can obtain their feet covering thereat cheaper and of better quality than at any other store in the City.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

Heavy Undershirts and Drawers,
Gloves and Gauntlets,
Merino and Domestic Half-Hose,
Paris Scarfs and Ties,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

New Dwelling-house, rent free.—A commodious dwelling 10 minutes' walk from Flushing railroad depôt, will be rented till April next, to an unexceptionable family, free of charge.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
Useful in Every House. For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—Price Reduced to $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Bartholomew—Dawson.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, by the Rev. Lot Jones, Edward Walter Bartholomew and Harriet L. W. Dawson, all of this City.

Sloan—McKee.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 18, by the Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Henry P. Sloan, of Philadelphia, and Louisa, daughter of J. H. McKee, Esq., of this City.

De Camp—Van Doren—Robinson.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, William H. De Camp, of New-York, to Adeline Elizabeth; and William Van Doren, of Baskingridge, N. J., to Susan Augusta, daughters of James Franklin Robinson, Esq., of this City.

Clark—Michaels.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, in Christ Church, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, Edwin A. Clark to Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Jay A. Michaels, both of Brooklyn.

Crocker—Provoost.—At Port Chester, Westchester County, on Sunday, Oct. 16, by the Rev. John Morgan, of New-York, Geo. A. Crocker and Mary A. Provoost, both of Buffalo.

Whitmore—Batterson.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, in Christ Church, by the Rev. Edward A. Washburne, O. Henry Whitmore, of New-York, to Hattie C., daughter of S. S. Batterson, of Hartford.

Fenn—Roberts.—At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Linus T. Fenn to Miss Emily G. Roberts, both of Hartford.

DIED.

Treadwell.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, Mr. Joseph C. Treadwell, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Potts, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 Clinton-place, on Thursday, Oct. 20, at 2½ P. M.

Miller.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 17, Mrs. Catharine C. Miller, widow of Richard Miller, aged 73 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 385 Houston-st., this day, Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Macrea.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 17, William Macrea, aged 48 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 39 East 37th-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Carter.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 17, Elizabeth Brooks, wife of Charles H. A. Carter, aged 38 years.

Birch.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 18, William Birch, only son of Wm. W. and Lydia H. Birch, in the 27th year of his age.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

Champney.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, Arthur Dickenson, only child of Frank T. and Ida Champney, aged 13 months and 7 days.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Morgan.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday evening, Oct. 17, Sarah, wife of the Rev. R. U. Morgan, D. D., and daughter of the late John Markley, Esq., of Norristown, Penn., in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited (without further notice) to attend the funeral, from the Parsonage and Trinity Church, on Thursday morning, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock.

Smith.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, Catharine Fisher, wife of Andrew Smith, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncle, Stephen Terhune, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Hudson City, N. J., this (Wednesday,) Oct. 19, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Poot.—On Sunday, Oct. 16, of apoplexy, Alexander Poot, Esq., late of the firm of Joel W. Condit, Pool & Co., Newark, N. J., in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral, Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., from Grace Church, Newark.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 549, Oct. 18, 1859.
61, 5, 23, 58, 53, 60, 20, 4, 37, 56, 13, 72
Class No. 550, Oct. 18, 1859.
47, 14, 69, 33, 64, 13, 21, 23, 19, 20, 54, 49.
P. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO. will draw their great scheme, $100,000 capital prize, on Saturday, Oct. 29. Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

English Roast Beef, Bacon, and Scotch Grouse for dinner TO-DAY. English Mutton to-morrow. For sale. English Filberts, Yarmouth Bloaters, Scotch Ling, &c.
RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner of Pearl-st.

Plymouth Lectures—Brooklyn.—The Third Lecture of this Course will be delivered on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, by
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—BARGAIN MAKERS.
Single tickets 25 cents; tickets admitting one to the course $1 50. Sold by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the *Independent* and Times Offices, New-York.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Lectures.
The second Lecture of this Course will be delivered by
THE REV. W. A. B

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BORCK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 3d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.

For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS, Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by FIVE experienced Professors and Instructors.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 30 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 67½ Bowery; or from the Principal.

R. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 19 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.—This School, which has just commenced its tenth year in its present location, is open for more pupils. It consists of two departments, in each of which the number is limited. Three or four boys will be taken as boarding-scholars. Circulars, with terms and references, to be had at the School. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS.

THIS MONTH ONLY.—$2 50 FOR A COURSE of 10 lessons in Penmanship, from the most successful living teacher. Subscribers will have until the 1st of January to complete their lessons. Men, women and children taught during the day and evening, and full success guaranteed to all. Also, a thorough course of double entry Book-keeping and Arithmetic.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 35th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. P. Dietmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. Extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,

THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 609; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools supplied with competent teachers, parents (gratuitously) with school circulars, and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Amherst College, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, et al. Teachers of French, German, and music.

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PROF. A. BASSET IS ABOUT FORMING his classes in French and Spanish, on the 27th inst. He has a system of teaching for all ages and capacities unsurpassed. Writing taught perfectly in six lessons, on the Duhertis system, at his rooms, No. 48 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED at Wilton, Conn. The next term commences Nov. 1. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy, and easy of access to New-York City. Terms, $150 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE 'AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 27th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of Mr. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with Gymnasium under special teacher, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.

R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The Winter Session commences Oct. 24. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and location. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.

JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.

Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

FREE CLASSES FOR THE VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—Books and instruments furnished for every pupil without charge, at the Musical Academy, No. 286 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st., on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock; also, on SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock, for boys.

Private instruction given on the Piano, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Voice.

L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

CLASSES OF VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY.—THE NEW FRENCH METHOD.—CHIVE'S SYSTEM.—This system, lately adopted by the Conservatoire of Paris, has for several years won unbounded popularity in Europe. Classes forming at No. 835 Broadway. Terms $6 per quarter.

A LADY, LATE FROM EUROPE, VERY efficient as a teacher of the piano-forte and of vocal music, is desirous of obtaining pupils. Apply, for particulars, to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING wishes a situation as visiting governess; is competent to instruct in all the English branches, rudiments of music on the piano, and various kinds of fancy work. Terms reasonable, according to instruction required. References exchanged. Address C. D., Station D, Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNIty for a competent person is now open to commence a school a short distance from the City, on the banks of the Hudson River, if attended to immediately. Address M. C., "Croton on the Hudson," stating where an interview can be had.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY RESiding about twelve miles from the City, a governess to instruct two young ladies in English, French, &c. Address Box No. 48, Post-office, Flushing, L. I.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Upon the whole, we believe that the preparation of this treatise at this time is extremely well advised, and that it will prove to be of great practical use in the hands of both practitioners and students."

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A NOVEL.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MISSIONARY TO CHINA.—INTERESTING Public services will be held THIS EVENING (Wednesday), Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in the Macdougal st. Baptist Church, designating the Rev. Horace Jenkins to his work as a Missionary to the Chinese Empire, under appointment by the American Baptist Missionary Union. The Rev. Drs. WARREN, LATHROP, Downing and WESTON, together with the Rev. Messrs. HUGHES, of this City, and PARMLY, of Jersey City, with others, will take part in the services. All friendly to Foreign Missions are respectfully invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN UNION, BROOKLYN.—A DISCourse will be delivered before them at Polytechnic Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock, by R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D. The public are invited.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AT A meeting of the Tammany Hall Assembly Convention held at the Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, WM. WALSH was nominated. The Convention, after appointing a Committee of three to tender him the nomination, adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES DONAVAN, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

S. B. DUTCHER, Chairman.

JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, }

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS—A GOOD INvestment.—For sale a three story house and lot, built in the best manner; marble mantels, marble tiled in the hall; size of house 26x44 ft.; lot 25x90 ft.; has been occupied for the last eight years as a market, doing a first-class business. In connection therewith is a smoke-house and ice-house, which alone will bring in the interest of the whole outlay; also store fixtures, sausage cutter, boiler, and everything complete for the business. The whole will be sold for $6,000; $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at CORBET'S Pork Store, in Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL—For sale very cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, in consequence of the owner having moved to the country, the first-class three story brown stone, high-stoop house and lot, No. 92 East 36th-st., near 4th-av.; the house is 25x60 feet, with an extension, and was built in the best manner for the owner's own use; lot 25x98.9 feet; it will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 33 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville, (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 36 acres mixed, a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM and mill property, about 130 miles from New-York, situated on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 500 acres of land, with large manor house and numerous outbuildings; two large streams running through the place. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREEstory and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 280 feet west of 5th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; house, 25 by 50 feet, with an extension of 18 by 25 feet; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 8 Wall-st.

EVERY FAMILY A HOME.—THE HOMEstead Improvement Company are erecting 20 dwellings, (brick and frame,) mostly at East New-York, costing $500 to $5,000; for sale; easy payments; will build houses of any plan desired. East New-York is accessible by three lines of City cars. For plans of buildings apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

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FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 29th-st., fine location, house in elegant order, good size, price $13,000. Also, for sale a splendid house on 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts., $11,500. Also, two handsome English basement houses on 33d-st., near Madison-av., $12,500.

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FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front English-basement house, No. 43 East 23d-st., with the lot on which it stands, nearly twenty feet front, with or without furniture, which is handsome and nearly new. Apply to NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.

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GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR fine lots on 5th-av., opposite the Park. The owner has no objection to receive in payment a good house, situated on 5th-av. or its immediate vicinity. If application is made for the exchange of property parties will state full particulars. Address Box No. 3,581 Post-office.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE—LOcated in the best business part of the Bowery; the property is leased at $2,000 rent; the building covers the lot; will be sold at a fair price, and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY house No. 4 West 16th-st., 35 feet wide and 84 feet deep, in fine order, frescoed in medallion; with stable entrance on 15th-st.; lot 35 by 103. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE, THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.—A four-story brown-stone house, 25x65, lot 98 feet, with every modern improvement, a $20,000 for $16,000; must be sold at once; located very near 5th-av., or West 18th-st. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BEtween 39th and 40th sts., west side, (Murray Hill,) two four-story stone front high-stoop houses, finished with all the modern improvements, and in all respects good houses; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN FORTY-SECOND-ST., a new four-story, brown-stone house, 20x50 feet; all modern improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON ACCOMMODATING terms, a three-story brick house, basement and counter cellar, with bath, range and gas. House 22x42; lot full depth. No. 279 West 35th-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste, and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas-house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND THOroughly-improved country seat; house furnished throughout; out-buildings are new, with ice-house; also, a profusion of fruit and ornamental trees; grapery; very extensive stock of all kinds, which, with the place, will be sold at a bargain; there are also two elegant fish-ponds. The place is located on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, and near Peekskill; accessible by the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars inquire of JOHN V. PLUMB, on the premises, or of LOCKWOOD & DUBOIS, No. 558 Broadway.

TO LET—AT THROG'S NECK, TWELVE MILES from New-York, with a fine view of the Sound, a large stone house, furnished, containing 20 rooms. A gardener's stone cottage, carriage-house, stable, ice-house, bath-house, wharf, &c. Large garden well stocked with fruit. Lawn of fifteen acres, shaded with fine ornamental trees, and a large number of choice fruit trees. The place will be let for the Summer season, or for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with more than an acre of highly cultivated ground, containing flower and vegetable gardens; an abundance of various fruits, and a hill-side orchard. Address J. C. B., Free Academy, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER—TWO miles from depôt at Morrisania, a nice house and barn with a lot of ground 115 by 100 feet; all kinds of fruit of the best quality; location pleasant and healthy. Price $1,250; $250 can remain on the place.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT, UNENCUMBERED, WANTED—Within fifteen miles of this City, worth about $6,000, for which improved City property or Western lands will be exchanged. Principals only dealt with. Address EXCHANGE, care Room No. 8, at 34½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO LEASE, FOR one or three years, with the privilege of buying, a country place of 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer residence, within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroads and 1½ miles from the depôt. The place must be in good repair and the situation perfectly healthy. Possession by 1st Feb., 1860. Address JOHN NIXON, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULly situated country seats on the west side of the Hudson. Situation healthy, and view in all directions unsurpassed. For plans, illustrations and other particulars, apply at S. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate Agency, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW THREEstory, high basement, brown stone front house, in East 41st-st., three doors west of Lexington-av; Croton, gas, furnace and bath. Rent $650 per annum, till next May. Open all day. Inquire of B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th-st., or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane. Will be sold low, and on easy terms.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT BROWN STONE house to let on Madison-av., cheap, at $2,000. Will be let for $1,600 per year. Also a splendid brown stone on 31st-st., very near 5th-av., for $1,700. Also a very fine brown stone on East 27th-st., very near 4th-av., rent $1,200, immediate possession. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

PREMISES WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—The building and grounds known as No. 463 Houston-st., formerly occupied as a marble factory, within 75 feet of Bowery, can be rented in whole or part. The property is 50 feet front and 125 feet deep, having an engine 26-horse power in good order. For particulars inquire of S. H. COMBS, No. 105½ Essex-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, TWO rooms in the second story, a back basement and privilege of a room on the third floor if required. As there is one family in the house, consisting of four, one of the same number would be desirable. Gas and Croton all over the house. No. 223 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 50 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large fireproof basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A handsome three-story house, in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and can be had cheap to 1st of May next, and at a moderate rent after that date. Apply to H. J. CULLEN, Montague-place, corner of Clinton-st., or D. BEDELL, No. 69 Cranberry-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO 129 EAST TWENty-second-st., 25 by 50 feet, four stories high, well lighted, suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes; will be fitted up to suit the tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28th-st.; possession 1st November. Also, No. 14 East 22d-st., possession immediately, to private families only; are neatly furnished and in perfect order. For permits to see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

TO LET—TO A CLUB.—THE WHOLE OR ONEhalf of a large house, in the best and most central location in the City; the house is in perfect order, and a five years' lease will be given. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 204 Henry-st. House furnished in the best manner, has gas and water throughout, from cellar to attic. Also, the furniture for sale suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—NO. 253 WEST 23d-st., for six months or a year. Price $1,000 to 1st of May; or $1,500 to 1st November, 1860. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO RENT—A FULL-SIZED, FIRST-CLASS house, elegantly finished, and replete with the modern improvements, in the best location on Madison-av. Rent, to an approved tenant, very moderate, for one or more years. Address C. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRSTclass house, with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to the third story. Apply at No. 119 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., from 11 A. M. to

FINANCIAL.

...K-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been associated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, ... general firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, ... & SON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., ... PERKINS & CO. BALD, COUSLAND & ... DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELL... & WHITING, are discontinued, and all ... may hereafter be addressed to the Sec...

The Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING ... and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES ... ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the ... OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions* ... *by of the trust confided to their care*, and ... solicits a continuance of the patronage ... ded to them under their separate Firm ...

...-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON ... CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and ...

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
... WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
... RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
... WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
... LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE ... ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ... Principal Towns and Cities of

... BELGIUM,		ITALY,
... BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
...AND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
...LAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

...ENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
...,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

...LS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 ... sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
have letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ... per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; ... SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. ... CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE ... undersigned, a master appointed by the hon. Court ... Chancery for the State of Vermont, at the term there... holden at Rutland on the second Tuesday of Septem... 1859, to examine and settle the accounts of the ... trustees of said road, accrued since the last settlement ... thereof, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the ... duties of the said appointment, on the 11th day of No... vember, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Mechanics' ... Bank, in the City of New-York; when and where all ... persons in interest are notified to attend. E. N. BRIGGS, ... Master in Chancery.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER ... Cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov., by order of the Board of Directors. R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A ... half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT... gage, on property in this City or Brook... lyn. Apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 302 Broadway, up stairs, from 11 till 1; or to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., from 10 till 12.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAIL... ROAD Coupons, due 1st of May last, can now be collected by leaving them with WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS.—WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Express and United States Steam Sugar Refining Company's stocks. Also Minnesota State Bonds, wanted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE ... Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. ... REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REUTTER ... EY against ULLMAN & BRANCHU FILS.—... ons for a money demand on contract—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-st., in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-eight cents, with interest from Feb. 8, 1859 ... the costs of this action.
GOUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
... law6w*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF ... YORK.—JONATHAN JARVIS, Plaintiff, ... WILLIAM F. EVENS and HARRIET EVENS, ... Defendants.—Summons for Relief (Commission ... Served).—To the defendants above named: ... hereby summoned and required to answer the ... in this action, which will be filed in the office ... Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at ... in the City of New-York, and State of New-... on the 23d day of September, 1859, and to serve a ... your answer to the said complaint on the ... at his office, corner of South-Seventh and ... streets, City of Brooklyn (late City of Williams... within twenty days after the service of this ... on you, exclusive of the day of such service; ... if you fail to answer the said complaint within the ... aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to ... for the relief demanded in the complaint. ... August 11, 1859. ANDREW J. PROVOST, Plaintiff's Attorney. ... Office address, Williamsburgh, N. Y. law6w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor. ... law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
WM. CHAUNCEY.
... law6mW LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, JR., } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
... law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES!

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WOOD & GRANT was dissolved on the 12th inst., by mutual consent. Ross W. Wood is authorized to sign in liquidation.
ROSS W. WOOD,
ALEX. H. GRANT,
RICHARD D. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ROSS W. WOOD & SON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by the late firm of Wood & Grant.
ROSS W. WOOD,
RICHARD D. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JANES, BEEBE & CO., having been dissolved by the death of William Beebe, the business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm of
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE... CEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD THOMPSON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—6 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—8:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M.; 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA... DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FALL RIVER LINE.—NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the Steamboats of the FALL RIVER LINE to BOSTON, *via* NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore.
WM. BORDEN, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanckes and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR SAG HARBOR EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.
This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. L. with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE REAL ES... TATE BUSINESS.—A gentleman of good address and position is required, who is competent to take charge of an up-town Branch office. The advertisers are doing a very large and profitable business, and applicants of good character, capacity and energy who are willing to devote to the business their entire attention, early and late, will be liberally treated with. A large acquaintance among both buyers and sellers of real estate is particularly desirable. Address H. D. & CO., *Journal of Commerce* Office. All communications confidential.

VALUABLE LEAD MINES IN MISSOURI. —W. B. MONCKS & CO., No. 89 Nassau-st., offer for sale or working two tracts of lead lands in Missouri, of undoubted value for mining purposes, near the Iron Mountain Railroad, within a short distance of St. Louis, and capable of being fully developed, with a very small outlay. The owner is in town for a day or two, and can be seen at our office. With responsible parties very favorable arrangements will be made.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS restaurant, with bar, oyster-stand, and six billiard tables, in complete order, fitted up in the most fashionable style throughout, with large mirrors, &c., &c., situated on Broadway, in the vicinity of the principal hotels and now doing a first-rate business. To a proper man, with money in hand, this opportunity presents a chance for a rapid fortune. For terms and particulars, address D. W. C., Box No. 4,674 Post-office.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for farming lands in Michigan and cash. The lands are advantageously located, well timbered and watered, and susceptible of high cultivation; are contiguous by rail, plank, and the ordinary country roads to good markets. Farms of any size to suit. Title perfect. Cash and lands will be given for good merchandise—dry goods preferred—to any reasonable amount. Address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS! —The undersigned having two stores, and doing a good business, offers to sell one store, with Salamander Safe, fixtures and lease, (one lease expires May 1, 1862, the other May 1, 1864.) The above, if applied for immediately, will be sold at a sacrifice. Reason for selling, ill health of one member of the firm. Inquire of BIRCILETT BROTHERS, Nos. 209 and 331 8th-av., New-York.

$2,500.—A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUN... ITY is offered to any one with this amount of money, either as a partner or to buy out the business, the present owner not being able to attend to it on account of other engagements; the business is one that pays best during the holidays. Address M. H., Box No. 4,549 Post-office.

$2,000 WILL BE LOANED FOR BUSI... ness purposes, to one who will give good security for the money, and a salary to the lender for his services in the business. Address STERLING, with real name, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—A STEREOTYPE foundry, well organized and highly profitable, located in Philadelphia, doing an exclusively cash business, can be bought cheap. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,126 Philadelphia Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN INVEST $10,000, either as special or active partner, in a wholesale manufacturing business in this city, already well established. Address Box No. 3,598 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PUBLIC SALE OF 36 VALUABLE STAL... LIONS, BROOD MARES AND COLTS—On THURSDAY next, the 20th October, at 10½ A. M., at the Milehill farm, opposite the Bonaparte grounds, Bordentown, N. J., will be sold 36 valuable stallions, brood mares and colts, consisting of thoroughbreds, half-breds, and trotting stock, the property of A. Mailliard, Esq.
Among the stallions offered the following are especially recommended to the notice of breeders:
Hermes, 7 years old, 15½ hands, by *Mariner*, out of the celebrated queen of the turf, *Fashion*.
Joseph, 2 years old, by *Hermes*, out of *Patsey Anthony*.
New-Jersey, 4 years old, by *Geo. M. Patchen*, out of *Patsey Anthony*, a magnificent colt, over 16 hands, and promising very great speed and bottom.
Trains leaving Pier No. 1, N. R., at 6, and Cortlandt-st. at 7 A. M., arrive at Bordentown at 9:15 and 9:38.

FOR SALE LOW—A FINE YOUNG ENTIRE horse of the *Fashion* stock, well broke, and gentle to ride or drive. Inquire early at Taylor's Stables, Bull's Head, or No. 11 East 12th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATEVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACK... ETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHERWOOD,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$26 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	35 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, succeeds on SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $35; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct 27.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class, side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Savannah, Geo., on 25th October. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts.,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS. —The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

LECTURES.

PROF. O. M. MITCHELL AND THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Six Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the South Baptist Church, at Cooper Institute, by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Oct. 17—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Distance, Magnitude and Number of the Fixed Stars.*
Oct. 19—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Organization of the Stellar Universe.*
Oct. 20—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Translation of the Sun and Solar System through Space.*
Oct. 22—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Clusters and Nebulæ—Their Origin and Constitution.*
Oct. 24—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. (A new Lecture.)
Oct. 31—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. (A new Lecture.)
Tickets to the course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the principal hotels, music and book stores, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and by the Lecture Committee, T. E. Hadnett, No. 29 Trinity Building, and F. S. Miner, No. 60 Broad-st., and the Cooper Institute.
Doors open at 6½. Lecture at 8 P. M.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LEC... TURES for 1859-60, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 1, 8 and 15, 1859.
SUBJECTS:
1. *Wall-street.* Tuesday, Nov. 1.
2. *Open Air Industry.* Tuesday, Nov. 8.
3. *The Gentlemen of the World.* Tuesday, Nov. 15.
The Lectures will commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to the course of three lectures, $1; single admission, 50c.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL deliver a new lecture—the first of a course of lectures—at the 16th-st. Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock. Prof. Elder will preside at the organ. Tickets 50 cents—may be had at Appleton's book-store; B. B. Merrill, No. 2 Maiden Lane; Wm. Pond, No. 130 West 18th-st., or at the door on evening of lecture.

DR. T. L. NICHOLS WILL DELIVER A lecture, before the Cummings Literary Union, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859, at 8 o'clock, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on *the Duties and Destiny of Young Catholics in America.* Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

TO LYCEUMS.—E. G. HOLLAND, RECENTLY returned from

THE INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.

[Continued from First Page.]

his men would be protected until the President of the United States could be heard from.

This being declined, the marines were ordered up, and bravely did their duty.

The cool bravery displayed by Maj. RUSSELL in entering the engine house in advance of his men was the subject of special praise. While the gallant Major thus risked his own life he was aiming to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. A number of shots had been fired on both sides, when some one in the house cried for quarters. Instantly Major R. commanded the marines to cease firing; but seeing another volley about being shot, he snatched a Sharp's rifle from one of the insurgents, and turning to his own men declared he would shoot the first man who fired another gun. This ended the desperate struggle, which had continued for about two minutes with rifles muzzle to muzzle.

Lieut. GREEN also displayed great coolness and daring during the short but terrible encounter with these desperate men.

Mr. WASHINGTON, who was confined with the other prisoners in the engine house, and all of whom, it was feared, would be shot in the *melee*, reports that all the insurgents wished to surrender but BROWN; that he never quailed, but exhibited a coolness and courage seldom equalled. He ordered and arranged the port-holes drilled in the wall with as much composure as if it had been an ordinary transaction of everyday business. During the firing he never faltered. He also says the prisoners were treated by BROWN with great consideration and kindness.

Capt. ANDERSON, on whose person the commission was found, had also a letter from his brother, JOHN J. ANDERSON, of Chillicothe, Iowa, urging him to remove there and study law with an uncle. "The Provisional Constitution" seems to have been quite a poetical character, judging from his memorandum book. From a quantity of verses written in pencil, I copy the following lines:

I look upon her as she stands,
Free from all woman's tricks of art,
And in my own I clasp her hands,
And lay them on my beating heart.

But that heart is now still in death, and his body lies upon the grass surrounded by those of his deluded and miserable companions, and no more cared for than the carcases of so many dead swine.

WATSON BROWN, the mortally wounded son of the leader, has a wife in Essex County, New-York.

ELBERT HASLETT, one of the killed, had nothing upon his person but an empty pocket-book and a lock of lady's hair.

Captain BROWN had near $350 about him when wounded. His money is now in the Paymaster's strong box. He fell under two bayonet wounds—one in the groin, and one in the breast—and four sabre-cuts on the head. During the fight he was supposed to be dead, or, doubtless, he would have been shot. He was not touched by a ball, and will, doubtless, recover.

It is not true that the Government funds were touched or the Pay-office interfered with.

BROWN says he has no regrets to express, or apology to offer for his conduct.

A chest of pistols, caps, blanks, &c., arrived at "Headquarters" on Friday last from Boston in care of MARION, one of the killed rebels.

Gov. WISE, with two companies of troops, and Mr. OULD, United States District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, reached here a few moments ago. It is apprehended that Gov. WISE will try to hand the prisoners over to the State authorities for prosecution. Mr. OULD will take the necessary steps for their trial in the Federal Court of Virginia.

One white insurgent and one negro are now in Jefferson Jail. Five of them—four white and one black—were shot one mile above Harper's Ferry, and their bodies thrown into the Shenandoah.

COOK, of Hartford, Conn., called on Col. WASHINGTON several weeks ago, and requested to see his cabinet of curiosities. Among other things he was politely shown the sword and pistol presented to Gen. WASHINGTON by LAFAYETTE. COOK also accompanied the party on Sunday night to arrest Col. WASHINGTON and steal his negroes. While there he demanded and obtained possession of both sword and pistol. The former he presented to the "Commander-in-Chief," BROWN, who wore it while Col. WASHINGTON was his prisoner. COOK escaped with the pistol, leaving his own heavy revolver behind, marked with his name in full.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the efficient manner in which they managed their trains and track, and prevented confusion or accident. Their magnificent bridge over the Potomac remains unhurt.

Members of the Press are especially indebted to W. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., for his many courtesies. Long may he live. Q.

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18—Evening.

Six companies of Virginia military—300 rank and file—arrived here this evening *en route* for Harper's Ferry, but being countermanded, they will return this evening. They present a fine appearance, having with them all the appliances for a campaign.

The War Department has dispatched an order for the troops at Norfolk, who are at Fort McHenry, to remain there until they receive further orders.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—7 P. M.

The Baltimore Infantry troops have just arrived, and are now marching to the armories. Their services were no longer required at Harper's Ferry, the Government and Virginia troops being amply sufficient for all emergencies.

THE ROAD IN TRAVELING ORDER.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphs to New-York that the insurrection is entirely suppressed. All the freight and passenger trains are running with entire regularity and safety. No damage has been done to any portion of the railway track, trains, or property.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Pennsylvania Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left Martinsburgh this morning for this city. Travel is now resumed on the road, and the trains are running regularly.

Important from Africa—A Great War Averted.

In the *Diario de Barcelona* of Sept. 27 we find, under the head of the *Correo de Madrid*, the following most grave and important information in regard to recent diplomatic and military transactions on the Coast of Africa, which, but for the wisdom of a high British functionary, and the ready gallantry of a distinguished officer of the Spanish navy, might have involved the commerce of the world in the most disastrous difficulties. "Communications," says the *Correo de Madrid*, "have been received at the Ministry of War and the Colonies from the Governor of Fernando Po and its dependencies, to the 28th July last. The health of these colonies was good, and the work of colonisation going on as well as the perpetual rains would allow.

The same officer informs her Majesty's Government that on the 4th of July last, the English Consul at Rio Camarones had sent to him for the aid of an armed force to protect English interests and subjects, imperiled by the outbreak of hostilities between two of the native powers. The Governor had accordingly dispatched to Rio Camarones her Catholic Majesty's war-schooner *Santa Teresa*, with orders to support the British Consul in the most energetic manner. On arriving the *Santa Teresa* was visited by the Consul, who informed the commander of the state of affairs. King BELL, in flagrant contravention of a treaty signed by all the Kings of the Rio Camarones with England in 1842, had immolated to the manes of his father, recently deceased, three or four negroes, subjects of the King of Acqua. The King of Acqua, in revenge, was preparing for one of those terrible wars of extermination which are, unfortunately, so frequent in that country, and which are always followed by such prejudicial effects upon the interests of Europe. The Consul, as her Britannic Majesty's representative, had interposed, to insist on a peaceful settlement of the question, and his intervention had been accepted by King BELL, but the King of Acqua refused to come to any terms. This being the position of affairs, the Consul, after the arrival of the *Santa Teresa*, made new efforts to secure a composition of the difficulty, but was finally compelled to inform the Commander of Her Catholic Majesty's vessel that he had been unable, either by argument or threats, to make any impression on the King of Acqua, who had treated his communications with contempt, and had actually summoned his subjects to arms. The Consul, therefore, was reluctantly led to request the use of force. The *Santa Teresa*, accordingly, opened a fire of grape and canister upon the town of Acqua, aiming especially at the palace of the King; and soon afterwards sent on shore a force, consisting of several men, under the orders of Midshipman Don MANUEL MARTINEZ, who, after advancing under cover of the battery of the vessel, succeeded in capturing the banner which had been raised by the King's troops, and conveyed it on board the *Santa Teresa*. Finally, the fire having ceased, at the Consul's request, the King of Acqua sent to say that he would sign anything that might be required; and to that end would go on board an English merchant brig lying in the harbor. This he did, and was followed by the British Consul. At this Conference all was satisfactorily arranged.

The British functionary had manifested his gratitude for the noble conduct of the Commander of the *Santa Teresa*, both in his own name and in that of Her Britannic Majesty."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cricket Matches.

THE CRICKET MATCH AT HAMILTON—THE SECOND DAY'S PLAY—THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN STILL VICTORIOUS—THE PROPOSED BASE BALL MATCH.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Cricket Match between the All England Eleven and the Canadians, was resumed this morning and continued through the day. Occasional showers fell, and the air was cold and chilly. At half-past 4 o'clock a heavy rain put an end to the playing.

Between five and six thousand persons witnessed the game.

The score stands for the first innings: 66 for the Twenty-two of Canada, and 78 for the English Eleven—the latter having still two wickets to go down.

The following is the score of the Twenty-two:

Starling	b. Stephenson	2
T. Phillipps	c. Cæsar b. Stephenson	5
Bayley	b. Grundy	0
Harris	b. Grundy	0
Aorswick	b. Grundy	2
Rykert	b. Grundy	0
Parsons	b. Stephenson	3
Heward	b. Stephenson	3
Reid	b. Grundy	0
W. Totten	b. Grundy	0
Rogerson	c. Lillywhite b. Grundy	0
Dykes	run out	10
Jones	b. Stephenson	2
Pickering	b. Jackson	10
Bosteed	l. b. w., b. Stephenson	0
Stokes	c. Lockyer b. Stephenson	0
Sharpe	c. Davis b. Wisden	9
Gillespie	b. Jackson	0
H. Totten	b. Jackson	0
Hamilton	b. Jackson	1
Despard	not out	9
O'Rielly	b. Wisden	6
Byes, Wides, &c		4
Total		66

The following is the score of the English Eleven:

T. Hayward	b Rogerson	14
R. Carpenter	c Howard, b Parsons	2
A. Diver	b Rogerson	11
W. Caffyn	c Harris, b Parsons	25
J. Grundy	run out	2
T. Lockyer	run out	1
J. Caesar	b Sharpe	5
John Lillywhite	not out	6
J. Wisden	b Sharpe	0
H. F. Stephenson	not out	0
J. Jackson		
Byes, wides, &c		12
Total		78

GEORGE PARR is better.

The Rochester match will commence on Friday.

The English cricketers have authorized no agent to challenge the Base Ball Clubs, as if they did play such a match, they would lose their passage on the Quebec steamer, which is already paid for. There has been a misunderstanding somewhere. Such a match could only be had as emanatory from the prominent base ball players themselves.

THE MATCH AT ROCHESTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Twenty-two who are to be opposed to the All-England Eleven, in the forthcoming cricket match at this place, are:

Messrs. Higham, Sharpe, Gibbes, Hallis and Wilby of New-York.

Messrs. Collis, Hammond, Newhall and Senior of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Jackson, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; French, of Utica; Stevenson, of Oswego; Collins, of Buffalo; and two not yet selected from Rochester.

From Canada, Messrs. Beatty, of Coburg; Hammond and Machattie, of London; Parsons and Patterson, of Toronto; and two others yet to be named.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—JUDGE TERRY UNDER BONDS TO ANSWER FOR KILLING SENATOR BRODERICK—AMERICANS AT THE AMOOR RIVER, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 26th ult., arrived last night.

The Pacific Railroad Convention had adopted resolutions favoring the central route, appointed committees to mature plans to be recommended to the Legislature and Congress, and adjourned to meet at Sacramento in January.

Judge TERRY had been placed under $10,000 bonds to appear for trial on the charge of killing Senator BRODERICK.

The schooner *Lewis Perry* had arrived from the Amoor River with Russian Asia advices to Aug. 12. A small steamer capable of ascending the Amoor River two thousand miles had been launched at Nicolawski by a company of Americans, who have the privilege of navigating the river. The Russian officials show the greatest favor to American enterprises, and encourage the immigration of American mechanics.

The bark *Melita* was lost in the Amoor River, June 22; vessel and cargo insured in Boston.

The Sacramento correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, says a project is on foot among the Republicans, to exclude Messrs. SCOTT and BURCH, the Congressmen elect, from the House of Representatives, on the ground that the California Legislature neglected to district the State, as required by Congress, or to comply with the Constitution, which says that representatives shall be elected every two years.

Nearly the whole town of Monte Christo was destroyed by fire on the 19th; loss, $92,000.

There had been another large fire at Diamond Springs, involving a loss of $40,000.

Upwards of sixty Pitt River Indians had been killed by a party of citizens of Pitt River Valley, who design to keep volunteers in the field till the Indians are exterminated.

Business was dull at San Francisco, and quotations nominal.

Sailed from San Francisco, Sept. 23, ship *Charger*, Hong Kong; 24th, ship *Christina*, Sydney, N. S. W.

The Episcopal General Convention.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CUBA—NOMINATIONS FOR BISHOPS.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

In the Episcopal Convention, to-day, long reports were made from the Committee on Canons and General Theological Seminary.

The House refused to entertain a resolution fixing the day of adjournment.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of effecting a severance between the General Convention and the General Seminary.

The order of the day, relating to religious toleration in Cuba, was the subject of a long debate, after which the resolution was recommitted.

The House of Bishops nominated the Rev. JACOB L. CLARK, of Hartford, Bishop of the Northwest; and the Rev. HENRY G. LAY, of Huntsville, Ala., Bishop of the Southwest.

The State Elections.

RETURNS FROM IOWA.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Forty-seven counties in Iowa give KIRKWOOD 6,690, and DODGE 3,988. The same counties, in 1857, give LOWE 259 majority. There are forty-four counties yet to hear from.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Twenty-five Counties in Minnesota give 2,716 Republican majority. The seven Counties to hear from gave 646 Republican majority in 1857.

The St. Paul *Times* of the 15th, says that the Republican majority in the State Senate is 7, and in the House 30.

Affairs in Boston.

THE FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The injunction on the People's Five-Cent Savings Bank has been continued, and Receivers are appointed.

SOLVENCY OF THE BASS RIVER BANK.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Bass River Bank, report the accounts correct, and that the public are safe from loss in any probable contingency. A new board of officers will be voted for on Monday next. The statement emanating from abroad tending to throw doubt on the solvency of this Bank appears to be without foundation.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Capital Stock	$25,927,000
Loans and Discounts	58,753,000
Specie	5,142,600
Due from other Banks	7,828,000
Due to other Banks	7,200,000
Deposits	19,653,000
Circulation	7,133,000

Fires.

A FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP BURNED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

At Carleton, St. John, this morning, RICH & Co.'s iron foundry and machine and moulding shops were burned, together with two dwellings adjoining. All insured.

A SHOVEL MANUFACTORY DESTROYED.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A fire broke out in Middleborough last night destroying the shovel manufactory, together with all the tools and machinery, owned by Messrs. PIERCE & WOOD. The loss is not yet ascertained. Insured.

From New-Orleans.

THE FILLIBUSTERS—DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The examination of Col. ANDERSON, MAURY, and the other fillibusters, has commenced, but nothing important has yet been elicited.

There were fifteen deaths from yellow fever in the Charity Hospital during the last week.

From Jamaica.

THE INSURRECTIONS SUPPRESSED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

We have Jamaica advices to Oct. 1. The Legislature meets on the 1st of November. The island is healthy, and the late disturbances are entirely suppressed.

The authorities of Demerara are endeavoring to induce white immigration from Barbados.

The Constitution Engine, of Brooklyn, in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Constitution Engine, of Brooklyn, arrived this evening, and was received by a torch-light procession, with numerous bands of music. The Hibernia Engine have the guests in charge.

A Mormon Schism.

REFORMED ORGANIZATION OF "LATTER-DAY SAINTS."

The following curious statement appears in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

EDS. COM.: A new organization of Latter-Day Saints is springing up, which will do more to check the licentiousness and high-handed wickedness of the Salt Lake Mormon Church, than all the plans that have been proposed. A Conference, which continued four days, commenced on the 6th inst., near Stanwich, De Kalb County, Ill., and although it was held at a retired farm-house, about 500 persons were in attendance. Delegates and members from nearly all parts of Illinois, and from Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, were there. This organization will not be completed until a son of JOSEPH SMITH presides over it, but it is now sending forth elders to proclaim against the iniquities of the Salt Lake Church, as an apostacy from the faith of the Latter-Day Saints, and to preach the original doctrines of the Church. A monthly periodical will be published in this city forthwith, to be called the *True Latter-Day Saints' and Anti-Polygamists' Organ. Elders are to be sent to Utah to reclaim those backsliders*, and if these elders are cut down while engaged in the work, "the blood of the martyrs will be the seed of the Church." The speakers at the Conference expressed an abhorrence of the evils which had overthrown the Church, and a determination to expel such persons from the Church in future. They spoke with extraordinary energy and Divine influence, and with unbounded love for the faithful, and also for the backsliders, and for all mankind. We hope that all good citizens will cast no obstacle in our way, while we labor for the eradication of this foul stain, and that the conductors of newspapers will make known the remedy which God hath provided for this great wickedness. ISAAC SHEEN.

The present Sophomore Class, of Yale College, has voted to abandon the old College burlesque of the Burial of Euclid. Last year it was only preserved by a small majority.

[Advertisement.]

CAN RUPTURE BE CURED?

DR. EDWARD H. DIXON—*Dear Sir*: My attention was directed to an article in your Journal, the *Scalpel*, on the evil consequences of medical prejudice and aversion to popular instruction as evinced by the appointment of a Special Committee by the New-York Academy of Medicine to investigate the practicability of curing rupture. I had been told by friends, and was aware from the appearance of your card in the newspapers, that you had established a private hospital for the cure of this affliction, as well as piles and fistula, and when I read the article alluded to I was so struck with the common sense of your remarks that I was induced to investigate the matter for myself. The result of my inquiries was, as you know, a personal application to you to ascertain the curability of my own case. I had for years been the subject of a very bad rupture, which my business, requiring the constant lifting of heavy soda-water fountains in the great establishment of Mr. JOHN MATTHEWS, of this City, for the chief supply of the City retailers, rendered peculiarly dangerous from the constant liability to strangulation and the possibility of a severe and dangerous surgical operation. You at once pronounced it entirely curable by your improved process, with very little pain and no confinement. I am happy to assure all who require such treatment that my hernia is entirely cured, and, although I had been obliged whilst lifting to assist by the hand the pressure of a very powerful truss to prevent the descent of the bowel, I can now lift with no support and with perfect unconcern; indeed, for two years past I have for the most part forgotten that I ever had a rupture. I have for the past two Summers been lifting one-half of each one of the soda fountains, daily sent all over the City from this establishment, often weighing six hundred pounds. I earnestly hope every laboring man will avail himself of this great discovery, and disregard the prejudices of all interested persons who may be inclined to discourage him. The process gave me so little pain and no confinement, that I scarcely thought it could be successful; but I am now thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. Your obliged friend,

HENRY ROBERTS,
with JOHN MATTHEWS, No. 437 First-avenue.

RUPTURE, PILES AND FISTULA CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR LIGATURE.—The Editor of the *Scalpel* has established a spacious PRIVATE HOSPITAL in one of the most elegant and healthful parts of the City, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of those patients who require operations or prolonged surgical attendance. Every case of reducible rupture, and of piles, and prolapsus of the rectum, and most cases of fistula, can be cured by a process nearly painless; the patient may resume his occupation the same day the application is made. The cure is invariably warranted, if the case be undertaken by Dr. DIXON, as a careful examination always presents the necessary indications of success or failure, by his improved method of operating.

Letters must be addressed to Box No. 3,121 Post-office. Personal applications at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Office hours for general consultation from 8 to 9, mornings, 12 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other hours he is at the Hospital, and cannot be seen. Dr. D. refers to W. G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the Bowery Bank; D. C. MCCALLUM, late of the Erie Railroad; HENRY FORD, Brooklyn, and a great number of gentlemen in this City and every part of the Union.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
vs.
SARSAPARILLA.

One twenty-five cent box of BRANDRETH'S Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. Whoever is using Sarsaparilla let them substitute BRANDRETH'S Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of the Life Addition Pills is warranted to equal two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla, or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days, and use these Pills in the place thereof for that time. The cost will be fifty cents, and the worth a thousand dollars. Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

3,000 CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,
AT
$8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
AT
EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of *Medical Common Sense*, of Saratoga Springs, can be consulted daily at his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, next door south of Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, in this City, on all chronic diseases of a *difficult* nature, to which he devotes his exclusive attention.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 125 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDERGARMENTS
For Men, Women and Children, at
McLAUGHLIN'S
Shirt and furnishing store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER NEW DRAMA!—More Moral Lessons. Teaching truth by scenic illustrations! A new drama written expressly for BARNUM'S MUSEUM—"Wills and Ways; or, Make and Break"—first time this afternoon. "Out of the Depths," the new moral drama, this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, cancer, sore leg, salt rheum, and all eruptions, the Ointment is the only safe and certain specific, and the Pills are equally reliable in dyspepsia. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TIMES readers will note the price of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, two-ply, ingrain carpeting, oil-cloths and druggets are greatly reduced far below any quoted in this City, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway,
First b'ock below the New-York Hotel.
PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL and IVORYTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

THE PEOPLE'S HATTER.—KNOX has been elected by an overwhelming majority Hat Manufacturer to the public, and though many efforts have been made to oust him from this flattering position, his capability and strict devotion to the duties of his office, has inspired universal confidence, and there is every prospect of his retaining it just as long as he sees fit. The people understand when they want first-rate Hats, that they can always secure them at a low price at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 18.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103	200	Reading R.	s30 36⅛
4,000	do.	102¾	100	do.	s10 36⅜
14,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89¾	100	Mich. Cen. Rail'd	43
2,500	Va. State 6s	95	100	do.	s60 42⅝
35,000	Mo. State 6s	s30 64¾	20	Panama Railroad	121
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s	93½	50	do.	s15 121¼
2,000	M So. 2d M. Bs	36	10	Mich.So.&N.Ind.R.	43¾
1,000	M. S. S. F. bds	50	100	M.S.& N. Ia.G.S.	s30 16
1,000	L.C.& Mil.L.G.b.	14	50	do.	16
50	Park Bank	106	5	Clev. Col. & Cin.R.	91¾
50	Cary Im. Co.	5	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	63¾
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 71¾	100	Galena & Chi. R.	74¾
200	do.	s60 70¾		do.	b30 74¼
50	do.	b10 71¾	400	do.	74
150	do.	71⅝	50	do.	s60 74
50	Indi'plis. & Cin. R.	49	200	do.	b60 74¼
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	b3 80½	50	do.	b4 74⅛
50	do.	s3 80⅜	50	do.	s4 74⅛
150	do.	s60 80¾	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b3 64¾
150	do.	c 80¾	100	do.	b15 64⅝
13	Erie Railroad	6	100	do.	b10 64⅝
100	do.	6¼	50	do.	64⅜
6	Hudson River R.	35⅞	450	do.	64⅜
200	Harlem Railroad	9¾	100	do.	b60 64⅜
200	Harlem R. Pref'd	36⅜	100	do.	b10 64⅜
500	do.	s60 36⅛	200	do.	s30 64⅜
300	do.	b7 36⅜	300	do.	b60 64⅜
200	Brook'n City R'd	120	50	do.	64⅜
10	Reading Railroad	36⅞	50	do.	64

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia State 6s	94¾	95	Michigan Cen. R.	42¾
1,000	La C.& M. L.G. B.	14	5	do.	43
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	36	50	M.S.& N. I.G.S.	s10 16
110	Pacific M. S. Co.	71¾	25	Panama Railroad	122
450	N. Y. Central R.	c 80¾	25	Ch., Col. & Cin. R.	92
500	do.	s10 80¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 74
145	Erie Railroad	6¾	100	do.	74¼
150	do.	7	100	do.	s60 74
50	Stonington R.	66	800	do.	b3 74⅛
100	ReadingRailroad	b3 37	50	do.	b10 74⅜
200	do.	b30 37⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 64
100	do.	37⅜	100	do.	b3 64¼
100	do.	b60 38	50	do.	64⅜
15	M. So. & N. I. R.	43¼			

TUESDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange closed very fair this afternoon, after dragging on the Share list through the early part of the day. The buyers and sellers of New-York Central were pretty much on a stand at the First Board, and only 450 shares appear among the printed sales; prices 80¼@80½ ⅌ cent. On the Street further sales were made at 80½ ⅌ cent., and then at ⅜, and at the Second Board and after 80½@80⅝, finally closing 80⅝ ⅌ cent. In Chicago and Rock Island a good demand obtained through the day, which was met freely by sellers, the variations being scarcely ¼ ⅌ cent. Galena and Chicago, after selling at 74¼, advanced to and closed at 74½ ⅌ cent. Michigan Central steady, while the depression continued in Southern Guaranteed. The largest recovery was in Reading, which opening at 36⅜ in the morning, advanced at the Second Board to 37¾ and subsequently sold at 38⅛@38⅜, closing at these figures. Some of the afternoon orders appeared to come from Philadelphia. Hudson River and Harlem were again quite steady, and in Panama the fresh orders carried the advance to 122¾ ⅌ cent., equal to 5½ ⅌ cent. rise in less than one week. Pacific Mail held steady at 71⅛@⅜ on the cash offers, while seller's options were put out at 70½ ⅌ cent. The outward California trip on Thursday next will give the Panama Company, between the competing steamship lines, one of the heaviest day's receipts they have ever had, each passenger, without reference to class, paying $25 to the road, without abatement. The steamer *Atlantic*, of the North Atlantic line, makes her first voyage to Aspinwall, and, we hear, will be full to her utmost capacity. It is stated that Mr. VANDERBILT is about to send his new iron steamship to the Pacific to take place in the opposition line between San Francisco and Panama. There was a further demand to-day for Erie shares, and $7 was paid this afternoon. The Bonds of the Company continue to improve, and only a few parcels are offered of either class. For the common bonds, which the new plan is to convert into a preference stock to bear 7 ⅌ cent. interest, 23½@24 ⅌ cent. is the bid. The first mortgage is held for 86, the second 75, third 65½ and fourth 42 ⅌ cent. The 6 ⅌ cents of the New-York Central brought 93¾ ⅌ cent. A 3 ⅌ cent. coupon is due on 1st November. Illinois Central Bonds are 85¾ ⅌ cent.; the shares inactive to-day 67¾@68 ⅌ cent. The State Stocks all improved to-day, feeling for the first time recently the very decided, and to all appearances established, ease in Money, which is offered freely on this security at 5½ ⅌ cent. and in some instances 5 ⅌ cent. accepted. Missouris sold after the printed list this afternoon at 85 ⅌ cent., and 85¼ bid on buyer's option. Tennessees are 89¼@½; and Virginias 94¾@95 ⅌ cent. The Federal fives are also firmer.

The Bank return of this morning has strengthened the steady confidence in the market for Discounts and Loans on demand at the moderate rates quoted yesterday. There is a full supply of Money from outside lenders, as well as to regular dealers at Bank. Although this state of things is facilitating the Import trade in their remittances to Europe, the advance in Exchange to 110¼@110¾ is not fully supported, and most of the business for the Boston mail was done at the inside figure for standard drawers, and in Southern Bank bills with City indorsement at 110@109¾ ⅌ cent. The exports of Cotton from the Southern ports this week, instead of 30,000 bales, as predicted, reach 38,000 bales, the equivalent of $2,000,000 Exchange. The following is the

COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports	375,000	340,000	161,000	268,000	331,000
Ex. to Great Britain	95,000	55,000	41,000	19,000	99,000
Export to France	25,000	5,000	5,000	26,000	21,000
Ex. to other F. P.	12,000	7,000	4,000	9,000	12,000
Total Exports	136,000	67,000	50,000	54,000	132,000
Stock on hand	319,000	281,000	144,000	210,000	274,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	117,000	105,000	59,000	83,000	72,000
Ex. to Great Britain	25,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	18,000
Exports to France	7,000	5,000	1,000	11,000	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	6,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Total Exports	38,000	22,000	18,000	17,000	26,000

Of the crop prospects, Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. say:

By mail up to the latest dates, we have favorable accounts of the crop. On Friday last there was heavy rain at New-Orleans. Judging from the change in the temperature here since then, and the position of the wind, there may have been colder weather at the South, not enough, however, to produce frost or injure the cotton plant. The favorite estimate is 4,000,000 bales, to make which it is generally thought we must have fine maturing and picking weather until at least the 10th November. Yesterday evening the wind got round to the south, with warmer weather. This morning we have had rain with wind southwest.

The Sub-Treasury received for Customs to-day $102,000; other receipts, $9,000; disbursements, $83,000; balance this afternoon, $4,705,576.

The last California steamer brought one of the richest ingots of Gold ever exhibited in this market. It is of the fineness of 895, and weighs 2,227 ounces, and is of the assayed value of $41,219. It came consigned to the American Exchange Bank, and has been purchased by Messrs. BEREND & Co., Bullion Brokers, Wall-street, and Broadway.

Messrs. A. H. MULLER & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, without reserve, the valuable catalogue of Stock securities belonging to the estate of the late JAMES MILLS, who was President of the Bowery Savings Bank. The list appears in our advertising columns.

The second week's October traffic on the Galena and Chicago Road is reported to show a gain of $16,000 on the same week last year.

The Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending 15th inst., for the season to same date, and during the corresponding periods last year, is thus reported:

	1859. Week.	1858. Week.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	20,341	10,409	9,832
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,576	20,536	40
Total tons	40,817	30,945	9,872
	1859. Season.	1858. Season.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	472,292	284,286	189,006
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	587,368	536,174	61,194
Total tons	1,060,660	810,460	250,200

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1st:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week	$2,132,124	$837,137	$1,480,092
Previously reported	53,481,187	48,578,783	51,047,651
Since Jan 1	$55,613,311	$49,515,920	$52,527,743

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 10.	LOANS. Oct. 17.	SPECIE. Oct. 10.	SPECIE. Oct. 17.
Philadelphia	3,339,000	3,370,000	731,000	785,000
North America	2,699,147	2,735,304	629,276	577,530
Farm. & Mech.	3,928,414	3,948,309	1,026,130	966,268
Commercial	1,512,000	1,522,000	248,000	240,000
Mechanics'	1,743,441	1,812,556	319,958	303,363
N. Liberties	1,373,000	1,401,000	288,000	235,000
Southwark	935,339	1,001,561	227,129	229,633
Kensington	799,020	783,487	161,313	183,473
Penn Township	893,184	886,492	151,211	160,068
Western	1,413,797	1,399,544	223,000	220,214
Manuf. & Mech.	1,169,495	1,186,200	164,535	140,565
Commerce	592,471	584,499	322,080	333,407
Girard	2,135,241	2,162,108	283,189	265,792
Tradesmen's	633,703	632,123	109,856	98,218
Consolidation	517,345	513,556	92,223	49,409
City	801,773	806,697	130,070	133,419
Commonwealth	351,950	361,995	89,771	82,278
Corn Exchange	417,020	414,694	90,928	82,273
Union	397,028	384,599	54,408	54,117
Total	25,687,368	25,816,137	5,233,622	5,217,766

| BANKS. | DEPOSITS. Oct. 10. | DEPOSITS. Oct. 17. | CIRCULATION. Oct.